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A HANDBOOK OF GERMAN GRAMMAR

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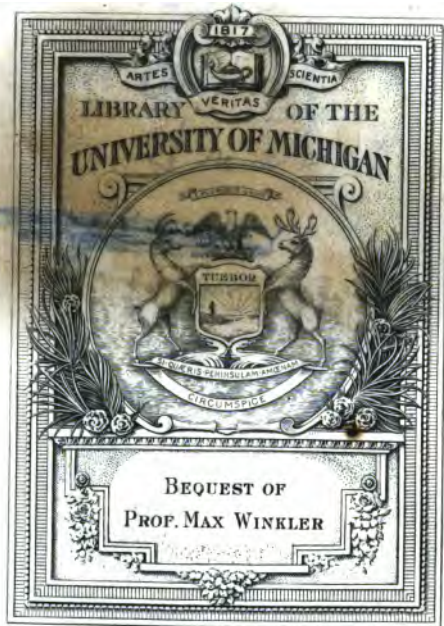
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A HANDBOOK OF GERMAN GRAMMAR

BY

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INSTRUCTOR IN GERMAN IN NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

GINN AND COMPANY

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PREFACE

This handbook, as the name implies, contains only the essentials of German grammar. It is a drill book and is intended primarily for review work in second-year classes. It may, however, be used very successfully as a first-year book.

The subject matter has been arranged topically, and not in the form of lessons. For reviews and for convenience of reference this plan should prove most serviceable. Abundant examples are given in the text to illustrate the various points of grammar, and, in addition, English exercises to be translated into German are given in the back part of the book. The list of nouns given under sections 322-339, will, it is hoped, help to simplify vowel mutation and the declension of nouns.

The Appendix contains a new treatment of the declension of nouns, which may appeal to many teachers as a simple and practical way of presenting this rather difficult subject.

The author is under especial obligation to the publishers for many valuable criticisms, to his wife Lilian Bergold Bernstorff for helpful suggestions, to Professor Chester Nathan Gould of The University of Chicago for a careful reading of the manuscript, and to Professor George O. Curme of Northwestern University for scholarly suggestions and advice.

F. A. B.



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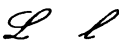








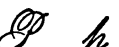

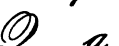

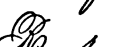
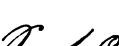



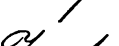









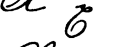

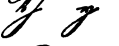
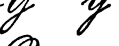
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HANDBOOK OF GERMAN GRAMMAR

PRONUNCIATION

1. The alphabet.

GERMAN FORM	GERMAN NAME	ROMAN FORM	GERMAN SCRIPT	ROMAN SCRIPT
A a	a (ah)	A a		
B b	be (bay)	B b		
C c	ce (tsay)	C c		
D d	de (day)	D d		
E e	e (ay)	E e		
F f	ef (eff)	F f		
G g	ge (gay)	G g		
H h	ha (hah)	H h		
I i	i (ee)	I i		
J j	jot (yot)	J j		
K k	ka (kah)	K k		

GERMAN FORM	GERMAN NAME	ROMAN FORM	GERMAN SCRIPT	ROMAN SCRIPT
Ä ä	el (el)	L l		
Ä ä	em (em)	M m		
Ä ä	en (en)	N n		
Ö ö	o (oh)	O o		
Ä ä	pe (pay)	P p		
Ä ä	ku (koo)	Q q		
Ä ä	r (err <i>as in</i> error)	R r		
Ä ä	es (ess)	S s		
ß	es-zet (ess-tset')	SZ ß		
Ä ä	te (tay)	T t		
Ä ä	u (oo)	U u		
Ä ä	vau (fow)	V v		
Ä ä	w (vay)	W w		
Ä ä	ix (ix)	X x		
Ä ä	ypsilon (ipsilon)	Y y		
Ä ä	zet (tset)	Z z		

2. **Mutated vowels.** Ä, ä; Ö, ö; Ü, ü; Au, äu; aa and oo become ä and ö.

3. **Diphthongs.** Ai, ai; Ei, ei; Au, au; Eu, eu; Äu, äu.

4. **Consonant combinations.** Ch, ch; T, t; Ph, ph; Th, th; S, s; Sch, sch; F, f.

5. **The use of ff, fh, f, and s.** To express ss in German use ff only between two short vowels, otherwise always use fh. When one s occurs in a word it is expressed by the round s (ß) only at the end of a word or syllable; in all other positions long s (ſ) is used.

6. **Pronunciation of vowels.** A vowel is short when followed by two or more consonants other than inflectional endings: lassen, sprechen, hoffen.

7. A vowel is long — (1) when doubled: das Paar; (2) when followed by a consonant, or by h plus a consonant, in an accented syllable: lesen, Brezel, fehlen; (3) when followed by more than one consonant, provided the consonant (or consonants) after the first is an inflectional ending: lobst, lobt, Tagß; and (4) sometimes when followed by ch or ft: suchen, Buch, Östern.

NOTE. The vowel i is long when followed by e: bieten, Lied.

8. Simple vowel sounds (11, note).

LONG	ENGLISH	GERMAN	SHORT	ENGLISH	GERMAN
a	= a in <i>father</i> :	Vater	α	(see note):	als
e	= a in <i>late</i> :	sehr	e	= e in <i>pen</i> :	denn
i	} = i in <i>machine</i> :	ihn	e	= a in <i>sofa</i> :	lobe
ie		sie	(final) i	= i in <i>pin</i> :	ist
o	= o in <i>bold</i> :	wohl	o	= o in <i>obey</i> :	hoffen
u	= oo in <i>boot</i> :	gut	u	= u in <i>pull</i> :	durch
ä	has no equivalent:	Väter	ä	= e in <i>met</i> :	hätte
ö	has no equivalent:	hören	ö	has no equivalent:	öffnen
ü	has no equivalent:	über	ü	has no equivalent:	müssen

NOTE. In German short α has the same sound as long α, but is pronounced more quickly. Short o is between the English o of *note* and the o of *not*; examples: noch, kosten, hoffen.

9. Diphthongs.

ai = *i* in *wife*: *Mai*au = *ou* in *house*: *Haus*ei = *ei* in *height*: *fei*ui = *we*: *pfui*äu = *oy* in *boy*: *Bäume*eu = *oy* in *boy*: *treu*

10. Pronunciation of consonants.

b initial = English *b*: *Buch*, *bitten*.b final or followed by a consonant = *p*: *Lob*, *lobt*.c before a, o, u, or a consonant = *k*: *Conto*, *Credit*.c before e, i, y, ä, ö = *ts*: *Cent*, *Cisterne*, *Cäsar*.ch after e or i: (1) Prolong the pronunciation of English long *e*;
(2) let the *e-sound* disappear abruptly; (3) continue the stream
of breath forcibly: *ich*, *miß*, *echt*.ch after a, o, u, has a rough guttural sound: *aß*, *doch*, *suchen*.ch in words of French origin = *sh*: *Chef*, *Charade*.ch in most words of Greek origin = *k*: *Chloroform*.chs when s belongs to the stem = *ks*: *Dachs*, *wachsen*.d initial = *d*: *der Dieb*.d final = *t*: *und*.d before another consonant = *t*: *reßlich*.f = *f*: *für*, *tief*.g initial = *g* hard: *General*, *geben*.g final = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ch \text{ in North German} \\ k \text{ in South German} \end{array} \right\}$: *Tag*, *Weg*, *Krieg*.g before e in French derivatives = *z* in *azure*: *Page*, *Genie*.gu in French derivatives = *ny*: *Champagner*.h at the beginning of a syllable = *h*: *Hand*, *Weisheit* (18).j = *y*: *ja*, *jetzt*. Capital *J* before a vowel is a consonant; before a
consonant it is a vowel: *Jah*, *Jah*.j in French derivatives = *z* in *azure*: *Die Journalisten*.kn = *k* + *n*: *Knabe*.l = *l*, but German *l* has a clearer sound than English *l*: *loben*.m, n, p = *m*, *n*, *p*: *mein*, *nun*, *Pult*.

ng = *ng* in *singer*: Sänger, Finger.

qu = *kv* nearly: Quelle.

r in stage pronunciation = *r* lingual.

r in conversation = *r* guttural.

f when final = *ss*; in all other positions f = *z*: was, das, but lesen, sehen. (See ft below.)

schw = *shv* nearly: schwarz, schweigen.

sp initial = *shp*: spät, sprechen.

st initial = *sh*: stehen, Stuhl.

st final = English *st*: hast, ist, Rast.

t = *t*, but before i plus another vowel, in terminations, it = *ts*:
Nation, Patient.

th = *t*: Theater.

v = *f*: Vater. In foreign words v initial or medial = *v*: Venus.

w = *v*: wenn.

x = *x*: Here, Xenien.

y = *ü* long or short: Mythologie, Myrte.

z = *ts*: zu, Zeit.

11. Exercise in pronunciation.

Buch	Hand	Knabe	Patient	Weisheit
ab lobt	redlich	als	Theater	jezt
Conto	General	Finger	Goethe	rufen
Cent	Tag Weg	Quelle	Athlet	Meer
Cäsar	König	was	Vater	wachsen
ich mich	Courage	sehen	Venus	fie
ach doch	Champagner	lesen	wenn	fei
Chef	Johann	sprechen	Mythologie	hoffen
Christ	Isaak	stehen	zu zehn	Monument
Dach	Journal	Nation	Zeit	werden

NOTE. The sound of but very few German letters may be said to have an exact equivalent in English. Paragraphs 8, 9, and 10, therefore, are only approximately correct. Good pronunciation can be learned only by hearing each sound pronounced correctly.

12. Accent. German words as a rule are accented on the first syllable.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. The inseparable prefixes (250): *verstehen*.

2. Many words of foreign origin: *kasteien, luxus, relativ, Ration, Student, Indianer, Idee, Kartoffel, Flanell, Papier, Russt, Egoist, Natur*.

3. Many words with foreign suffixes: *stolzieren, kantonal, Druckerei*.

4. Many compound adverbs: *herauf, davon, womit, vielleicht, vorbei*.

5. A few special words: *lebendig, Holunder, Forelle*, usually *lutherisch*.

13. There are no silent letters in German except *h* and *e*. The former is silent only in a medial or final position: *sehen, sah*; the latter in most words of native German origin: *bieten, Liebe*.

DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES

14. In pronunciation. A single consonant is pronounced with the following vowel: *lo-ben, ru-sen, Wei-zen*; also the digraph *ch* after a long vowel: *fu-chen*.

15. Double consonants and the digraphs *ch* (after a short vowel) and *ng* are divided equally between the two vowels: *las-sen, ho-ffen, so-llen, ken-nen, las-sen, fan-gen, ba-ßen* (*ß = kk*).

16. If two or more consonants, except the digraphs *ch* and *ng* (14, 15), stand between two vowels, the last one goes with the following vowel. After a consonant or a long vowel *st* goes with the following vowel. Examples: *hel-sen, Rarp-sen, mach-sen, sech-sen, ras-sen*, but *fu-chen, ber-sen, hu-sen, ra-sen* (from *rasen*). Similarly *z, s* (= *ts, ss*): *He-ze, Hi-ze*, pronounced *Hel-se, Hit-se*.

17. Compound words are divided according to their component parts: *um-arbeiten, blut-arm, ent-ehren, Donners-tag*. Exceptions are *dar, war, her, hin* before a vowel: *da-rüber, wa-rum, he-rüber, hi-nüber*.

18. At the end of a line. A single consonant is written with the following vowel: *lo-ben, ru-sen, tre-sen, Se-gel, Die-ner*. The consonant combinations *ß, ch, ph, st*, and *th* are never separated and follow the above rule: *fu-chen, lau-schen, Phi-lo-so-phie, la-tho-lisch*.

19. Of two or more consonants, except the above-mentioned consonant combinations (18), the last one goes with the following vowel: *hel=fen, Rarp=fen, krat=gen*.

20. The combination *dt* becomes *tt* and the last *t* goes with the following vowel: *Ha~~dt~~e* becomes *Ha~~t~~-te*.

21. In foreign words combinations of *h, p, b, t, g,* and *f* with *l* or *r* generally go with the following vowel: *Bu=bl~~i~~=tum, Me=tr~~u~~m*.

22. Compound words are separated according to their component parts, but each part of a compound is separated into syllables the same as if standing alone: *ent=ehren, her=über*.

CAPITALS

23. With an initial capital are written :

1. All nouns: *Buch, Karl*.
2. All words used as nouns: *der Gute, der Gesandte, das Loben*.
3. The pronoun *Sie, you*.
4. The possessive pronoun *Ihrer, Ihre, Ihres, yours*.
5. The possessive adjective *Ihr, Ihre, Ihr, your*.
6. In letters the pronouns *du* and *ihr*, and their possessives *dein* and *euer*, when they refer to the person or persons to whom the letter is addressed.
7. Proper adjectives in *er* formed from names of cities or countries: *der Kölner Dom, nach Schweizer Art*.
8. Proper adjectives referring to persons: *das Buffische Haus*.

24. With a small initial are written :

1. The pronoun *I*: *ich*.
2. The reflexive *sich* even in polite address: *freuen Sie sich*.
3. Proper adjectives not referring to persons: *das deutsche Buch*.

NOTE. There is a slight tendency at present not to adhere strictly to the rule of beginning every German noun with a capital. This is especially true of scientific works.

THE ARTICLES

25. The definite article is declined as follows:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	M.	F.	N.	M. F. N.
NOM.	der	die	das, <i>the</i>	die, <i>the</i>
GEN.	des	der	des, <i>of the</i>	der, <i>of the</i>
DAT.	dem	der	dem, <i>to or for the</i>	den, <i>to or for the</i>
ACC.	den	die	das, <i>the</i>	die, <i>the</i>

NOTE. For the declension of *dieser* see §1.

26. The definite article, as a rule, is not omitted before nouns in German.

27. The definite article is used before a noun when it denotes all or a definite part of its class. If only an indefinite part is referred to, the article is omitted.

Die Milch ist billiger als der Wein.

Milk is cheaper than wine.

Die Milch in diesem Glas ist sauer.

The milk in this glass is sour.

Ich trinke lieber Milch als Kaffee.

I like milk better than coffee.

28. The definite article is used instead of the possessive adjective when the possessive relation is so evident that it cannot be mistaken.

Hast du den Vater gesehen?

Have you seen my father?

Er steckte die Hand in die Tasche.

He put his hand into his pocket.

29. The definite article is used before abstract nouns, names of the seasons, months, days of the week, streets, proper names when preceded by an adjective, feminine names of countries, and the neuters *das Elfaß* and *das Tirol*.

Die Unschuld hat einen Freund im Himmel, *innocence has a friend in heaven.*

Der Frühling ist die schönste Zeit des Jahres, *spring is the most beautiful time of the year.*

Der Sonntag ist ein Ruhetag, *Sunday is a day of rest.*

Ich wohne in der Behrenstraße, *I live in Behren Street.*

Der kleine Georg ist gefallen, *little George has fallen.*

NOTE. The article is omitted before names of months and days of the week when used adverbially, except after the prepositions *an* and *in*: seit Juni hat es nicht geregnet, *it has n't rained since June*; er ist seit Montag krank, *he has been sick since Monday*; but am Sonntag, *on Sunday*; im Juni, *in June*.

30. The indefinite article *ein*, *a*, *an*, and *kein*, *not a*, *no* (adj.), are declined as follows:

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
NOM.	ein	eine	ein	kein	keine	kein
GEN.	eines	einer	eines	keines	keiner	keines
DAT.	einem	einer	einem	keinem	keiner	keinem
ACC.	einen	eine	ein	keinen	keine	kein

NOTE. The word *kein* is a negative article.

31. The indefinite article is generally omitted before a predicate noun used in a general sense, designating a whole class of objects or beings. It is always omitted after *als*.

Er ist Arzt.

He is a physician.

Er ist als Gelehrter sehr berühmt.

He is very famous as a scholar.

32. The possessive adjectives *mein*, *my*; *dein*, *thy*, *your*; *sein*, *his*; *ihr*, *her*; *sein*, *its*; *unser*, *our*; *euer*, *your*; *ihr*, *their*; *Ihr*, *your*, are declined like *kein*. When used without a noun they are possessive pronouns (136).

THE NOUN

33. Declension of nouns. There are three noun declensions: the strong, the weak, and the mixed.

34. The declension, vowel mutation, and gender of nouns can best be learned by constant drill in giving their principal parts. These are the nominative and genitive singular and the nominative plural. In learning these forms the definite article must always accompany the noun. Examples: nom. sing. *der Tag*, gen. sing. *des Tages*, nom. pl. *die Tage*; nom. sing. *das Haus*, gen. sing. *des Hauses*, nom. pl. *die Häuser*.

35. Table of endings.

DECLENSION	N. SING.	G. SING.	N. PLURAL	VOWEL MUTATION
<i>Strong (41)</i>				
Class I	—	-s	—	Sometimes
Class II	—	-s or -es	-e	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Masc. monosyllables often Fem. monosyllables always Neut. mon. never { except <i>das Floß</i> and <i>das Thor</i> </div> </div>
Class III	—	-s or -es	-er	Always
<i>Weak</i>	—	-n or -en	-n or -en	Never
<i>Mixed</i>	—	-s or -es	-n or -en	Never

36. All nouns end in *n* in the dative plural.

37. Feminine nouns do not change their form in the singular.

38. All feminine nouns except *Mutter* and *Tochter* belong either to the second class strong or to the weak declension.

39. Only strong nouns have vowel mutation.

40. The last member of a compound noun determines its gender and declension: *das Haus*, *der Schlüssel*, *der Hausschlüssel*.

41. The strong declension. The strong declension has three classes. They are distinguished from each other by the nominative plural. The first class does not take an inflectional ending in the nominative plural; the second class adds *e*, and the third *er*.

EXAMPLES:	NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	PLURAL
First Class	der Spaten	des Spatens	die Spaten
Second Class	der Tag	des Tages	die Tage
Third Class	das Haus	des Hauses	die Häuser

42. The ending *es* of the genitive singular is usually confined to monosyllables; and even there it is used only when *s* is difficult to pronounce, or to avoid a clash of accents when an accented syllable follows in the next word.

EXAMPLES: *des Fußes, des Tisches, des Hauses, des Dorfes* or *Dorfs, des Tages* or *Tags*; but *des Mannes Mut*, not *des Manns Mut*.

43. Usage varies in regard to adding *e* in the dative singular. It is generally confined to monosyllables, and is often omitted even there. It is always omitted in nouns of the first class.

EXAMPLES: *dem Tage* or *Tag*; *dem Hause* or *Haus*; *dem Könige* or *König*; but always *dem Lehrer, dem Vogel, dem Spaten*.

44. The strong declension, class I. Examples: *der Spaten, spade*; *der Lehrer, teacher*; *der Bruder, brother*; *das Gebäude, building*.

SINGULAR

der Spaten	der Lehrer	der Bruder	das Gebäude
des Spatens	des Lehrers	des Bruders	des Gebäudes
dem Spaten	dem Lehrer	dem Bruder	dem Gebäude
den Spaten	den Lehrer	den Bruder	das Gebäude

PLURAL

die Spaten	die Lehrer	die Brüder	die Gebäude
der Spaten	der Lehrer	der Brüder	der Gebäude
den Spaten	den Lehrern	den Brüdern	den Gebäuden
die Spaten	die Lehrer	die Brüder	die Gebäude

45. Membership.

1. Masculines in *el, en, er*.
2. Neuters in *el, en, er, chen, lein*, and those beginning with the prefix *ge* and ending in *e*.

3. Two feminines: Mutter and Tochter.

NOTE 1. Here belong infinitives used as nouns; also der Käse.

NOTE 2. No monosyllabic nouns belong to this declension, except occasionally das Knie.

NOTE 3. Nouns in *sein* and *sein* are neuter and usually have the stem-vowel mutated.

46. Vowel mutation in class I.

1. 21 masculines in *el*, *en*, *er* (327).

2. Das Kloster.

3. Two feminines: Mutter and Tochter.

47. The following nouns of this class generally omit *n* in the nominative singular: *der Friede*, *der Funke*, *der Gedanke*, *der Glaube*, *der Haufe*, *der Name*, *der Same*, *der Schade*, and *der Wille*.48. *Der Felsen*, *rock*, *diff*, often drops *en* in the nominative and accusative singular.49. The strong declension, class II. Examples: *der Tag*, *day*; *die Stadt*, *city*; *das Jahr*, *year*; *der König*, *king*; *der Jüngling*, *youth*, *young man*.

SINGULAR

<i>der Tag</i>	<i>die Stadt</i>	<i>das Jahr</i>	<i>der König</i>	<i>der Jüngling</i>
<i>des Tages</i>	<i>der Stadt</i>	<i>des Jahres</i>	<i>des Königs</i>	<i>des Jünglings</i>
<i>dem Tage</i>	<i>der Stadt</i>	<i>dem Jahre</i>	<i>dem König</i>	<i>dem Jüngling</i>
<i>den Tag</i>	<i>die Stadt</i>	<i>das Jahr</i>	<i>den König</i>	<i>den Jüngling</i>

PLURAL

<i>die Tage</i>	<i>die Städte</i>	<i>die Jahre</i>	<i>die Könige</i>	<i>die Jünglinge</i>
<i>der Tage</i>	<i>der Städte</i>	<i>der Jahre</i>	<i>der Könige</i>	<i>der Jünglinge</i>
<i>den Tagen</i>	<i>den Städten</i>	<i>den Jahren</i>	<i>den Königen</i>	<i>den Jünglingen</i>
<i>die Tage</i>	<i>die Städte</i>	<i>die Jahre</i>	<i>die Könige</i>	<i>die Jünglinge</i>

50. Membership.

1. Most masculine monosyllabic and many polysyllabic nouns.

2. Feminines:

(a) Mutating: about 33 monosyllables, mostly in *t*, *b*, or *s* (324); and compounds in *kunft* and *flucht*, as *die Auskunft*, *die Zuflucht*.(b) Those ending in *nis* and *sal*, as *die Beforgnis*, *die Trübsal*.

3. Neuters:

(a) All neuters in *nis* and *sal*, as *das Hindernis*, *das Schicksal*.(b) All mutable nonmutating neuter monosyllabic nouns, as *das Jahr*, *das Paar* (335).(c) Two mutating neuters: *das Floß* and *das Thor* (51, A 3).

NOTE. No practical rule can be given for this class. All masculine and neuter nouns not included in one of the other declensions belong to the second class strong declension.

51. Vowel mutation in class II.

A. Monosyllables:

1. About 200 masculines (322).

2. All feminines (324).

3. Two neuters: *das Floß*, pl. *die Flöße*, and *das Thor*, pl. *die Thöre* or *Thore* (66, 326).

B. Polysyllables:

1. Nine foreign masculines, as *der Altar* (329).

2. Feminines:

(a) Compounds in *kunft* and *flucht*.(b) *Die Armbrust* and *die Geschwulst*.52. The strong declension, class III. Examples: *der Mann*, *man*; *das Kind*, *child*; *das Haus*, *house*; *das Altertum*, *antiquity*.

SINGULAR

der Mann	das Kind	das Haus	das Altertum
des Mannes	des Kindes	des Hauses	des Altertums
dem Manne	dem Kinde	dem Hause	dem Altertum
den Mann	das Kind	das Haus	das Altertum

PLURAL

die Männer	die Kinder	die Häuser	die Altertümer
der Männer	der Kinder	der Häuser	der Altertümer
den Männern	den Kindern	den Häusern	den Altertümern
die Männer	die Kinder	die Häuser	die Altertümer

NOTE. Nouns in *tum* mutate the vowel of this suffix and take *er* in the plural. See also 74, 5.

53. Membership.

1. Eight masculine monosyllables (323).
2. About 50 neuter monosyllables (325, 333).
3. Eight neuter polysyllables (331).
4. All nouns ending in *tum* (74, 5).

54. Vowel mutation in class III. All mutable nouns of this class have vowel mutation.

55. Recapitulation of vowel mutation. Most monosyllabic and polysyllabic nouns do not mutate; but a large number of nouns, especially monosyllables, do mutate. The mutating nouns fall into the following groups:

A. Monosyllables:

1. About 200 masculines (322, 323). Six of these take *er* in the plural and the rest take *e*.
2. All feminines (324).
3. About 35 neuters:
 - (a) 33 with plural in *er* (325).
 - (b) Two with plural in *e*: *das Floß*, pl. *die Flöße*, and *das Chor*, pl. *die Chöre* or *Chore* (66, 326).

NOTE. The group of nonmutating monosyllables is very large. It includes about 265 masculines and all neuters except about 35. For a list of the more common nonmutating monosyllables see 333-336.

B. Polysyllables with vowel mutation.

Only a very small number of polysyllabic strong nouns have vowel mutation. To this group belong:

1. 21 masculines in *el*, *en*, *er* (327).
2. Two masculines in *tum*: *der Reichtum* and *der Irrtum* (74, 5).
3. Nine foreign masculines (329).
4. The feminines *Mutter*, *Tochter*, *Armbrust*, and *Geschwulst*, and the feminine compounds in *kunst* and *flucht*, as *die Auskunst*, pl. *die Auskünfte*.
5. All neuters in *tum* (74, 5), *das Kloster*, and *das Gemach*, *das Gehalt*, *das Gewand*, *das Hospital* (331-332).

56. The weak declension. The weak declension contains only masculine and feminine nouns. Masculines add *n* or *en* in all cases except the nominative singular. Feminines add *n* or *en* only in the plural.

57. Examples: *der Knabe, boy; die Frau, lady; der Student, student; die Lehrerin, lady teacher; der Herr, gentleman, Mr.*

SINGULAR

<i>der Knabe</i>	<i>die Frau</i>	<i>der Student</i>	<i>die Lehrerin</i>	<i>der Herr</i>
<i>des Knaben</i>	<i>der Frau</i>	<i>des Studenten</i>	<i>der Lehrerin</i>	<i>des Herrn</i>
<i>dem Knaben</i>	<i>der Frau</i>	<i>dem Studenten</i>	<i>der Lehrerin</i>	<i>dem Herrn</i>
<i>den Knaben</i>	<i>die Frau</i>	<i>den Studenten</i>	<i>die Lehrerin</i>	<i>den Herrn</i>

PLURAL

<i>die Knaben</i>	<i>die Frauen</i>	<i>die Studenten</i>	<i>die Lehrerinnen</i>	<i>die Herren</i>
<i>der Knaben</i>	<i>der Frauen</i>	<i>der Studenten</i>	<i>der Lehrerinnen</i>	<i>der Herren</i>
<i>den Knaben</i>	<i>den Frauen</i>	<i>den Studenten</i>	<i>den Lehrerinnen</i>	<i>den Herren</i>
<i>die Knaben</i>	<i>die Frauen</i>	<i>die Studenten</i>	<i>die Lehrerinnen</i>	<i>die Herren</i>

NOTE 1. Weak nouns do not have vowel mutation.

NOTE 2. No neuter nouns belong to the weak declension.

NOTE 3. Feminines formed from masculines by adding in double the *n* before adding the plural ending *en*.

NOTE 4. The noun *Herr* omits the inflectional *e* in the singular.

58. Membership.

1. All feminine nouns except those contained in the second class strong declension (50, 2), and *Mutter* and *Tochter* (45, 3).

2. Masculine nouns in *e* representing living beings, as *der Knabe*, *der Löwe*, *der Affe*; and two representing things: *der Buchstabe* and *der Beute*.

NOTE. Here also belong a number of masculines which do not end in *e* in the nominative singular, as *der Graf* (337).

3. Foreign words:

(a) Masculines accented on the last syllable and representing living beings, as *der Legat*.

EXCEPTIONS. Nouns ending in accented *al*, *an*, *än*, *ar*, *är*, *eur*, *ier*, or, belong to the second class strong declension whether they represent living beings or lifeless things, as *der General*, *der Kumpan*, *der Souverän*, *der Kommentar*, *der Sekretär*, *der Chasseur*, *der Offizier*, *der Major*.

(*b*) Masculines in accented *and*, *end*, *ant*, *ent*, and *graph*, representing persons or things, and also *der Komet* and *der Planet*. Examples: *der Multiplikand*, *der Minuend*, *der Fabrikant*, *der Student*, *der Paragraph*.

59. **The mixed declension.** The mixed declension uses strong endings in the singular and weak in the plural. Nouns taken from French, English, and other modern languages add *s* in the plural. (For examples see 61, *B* 3.) The noun *Herz*, *heart*, is irregular in declension.

60. Examples: *das Auge*, *eye*; *der Doktor*, *doctor*; *das Studium*, *study*.

SINGULAR

<i>das Auge</i>	<i>der Doktor</i>	<i>das Studium</i>	<i>das Herz</i>
<i>des Auges</i>	<i>des Doktors</i>	<i>des Studiums</i>	<i>des Herzens</i>
<i>dem Auge</i>	<i>dem Doktor</i>	<i>dem Studium</i>	<i>dem Herzen</i>
<i>das Auge</i>	<i>den Doktor</i>	<i>das Studium</i>	<i>das Herz</i>

PLURAL

<i>die Augen</i>	<i>die Doktoren</i>	<i>die Studien</i>	<i>die Herzen</i>
<i>der Augen</i>	<i>der Doktoren</i>	<i>der Studien</i>	<i>der Herzen</i>
<i>den Augen</i>	<i>den Doktoren</i>	<i>den Studien</i>	<i>den Herzen</i>
<i>die Augen</i>	<i>die Doktoren</i>	<i>die Studien</i>	<i>die Herzen</i>

61. **Membership.***A.* Native German words:

1. About 50 masculines, a few of which are monosyllabic (338).
2. About 15 neuters, mostly monosyllabic (339).

B. Many foreign words:

1. Masculine nouns in *on*, *or*, *us*, and *ius* from Latin and Greek (See notes 1 and 2 below.)

NOTE 1. Both *on* and *or* are short and unaccented in the singular but long and accented in the plural, as *der Doktor*, pl. *die Doktoren*; *der Dämon*, pl. *die Dämonen*. Words in accented *on*, *or*, belong to the second class strong declension, as *der Major*, pl. *die Majore*.

NOTE 2. Foreign masculines in *us* and *iūs* usually remain unchanged in the singular, as *der Runtius*, *des Runtius*, *die Runtien*. Those in *us* are going over to the second class strong declension, as *der Globus*, *des Globusses*, *die Globusse* or *Globen*.

2. Neuter nouns from Latin and Greek :

(a) Those ending in *a*, as *das Drama*.

(b) Those ending in *eum*, *ium*, *uum*, *on* (unaccented), which in the plural become *een*, *ien*, *uen*, *en*, as *das Museum*, pl. *die Museen*; *das Studium*, pl. *die Studien*; *das Distichon*, pl. *die Distichen*.

(c) Those ending in *il*, *al*, with plural in *ien*. These nouns are going over to the second class strong declension. Examples: *das Fossil*, pl. *die Fossile* or *Fossilien*; *das Mineral*, pl. *die Minerale* or *Mineralien*.

(d) *das Insekt* and *das Interesse*.

3. Masculine and neuter nouns and a few feminines from French, English, and other modern languages. These words add *s* in the plural. Notice the following examples :

<i>das Restaurant</i>	<i>des Restaurants</i>	<i>die Restaurants</i>
<i>die Villa</i>	<i>der Villa</i>	<i>die Villen</i> or <i>Villen</i>
<i>der Lord</i>	<i>des Lords</i>	<i>die Lords</i>
<i>die Lady</i>	<i>der Lady</i>	<i>die Ladies</i> or <i>Ladies</i>
<i>der Don</i>	<i>des Dons</i>	<i>die Dons</i>
<i>der Pascha</i>	<i>des Paschas</i>	<i>die Paschas</i>

NOTE. Foreign words of the mixed declension are not usually accented on the last syllable. Exceptions are nouns ending in *il*, *al*, *das Insekt*, and a few others.

§2. Peculiarities of nouns. The singular form of masculine and neuter nouns of weight, measure, or quantity is used after numerals. Two feminines, *die Hand* and *die Mark*, also belong here.

Karl trank zwei Glas Wasser.

Carl drank two glasses of water.

Das Pferd ist fünfzehn Hand hoch.

The horse is fifteen hands high.

Das Zimmer kostet zwei Mark.

The price of the room is two marks.

63. The noun denoting the material weighed or measured is in apposition to the noun of weight, measure, or quantity; but if accompanied by an article or a demonstrative adjective, it is in the genitive, or in the dative with *von*; if accompanied by an adjective without the article it may be in apposition or in the genitive.

Zwei Glas Wasser, mit zwei Glas Wasser, *two glasses of water, with two glasses of water.*

Gib mir zwei Glas des kalten Wassers or von dem kalten Wasser, *give me two glasses of the cold water.*

Zwei Glas kaltes Wasser or kalten Wassers, *two glasses of cold water.*

Mit zwei Glas kaltem Wasser or jenes Wassers, *with two glasses of cold water or of that water.*

64. Some nouns have no plural, as *die Asche, der Hafer, die Mathematik, der Inhalt*; others no singular, as *die Eltern, die Oftern, and die Ferien*.

65. Nouns with borrowed plurals.

der Bau	des Baues	die Bauten	<i>building</i>
der Beruf	des Berufs	die Berufsarten	<i>calling</i>
das Bestreben	des Bestrebens	die Bestrebungen	<i>effort</i>
der Betrug	des Betrugs	die Betrügereien	<i>fraud</i>
der Bund	des Bundes	die Bündnisse	<i>league</i>
das Erbe	des Erbes	die Erbschaften	<i>inheritance</i>
das Feuer	des Feuers	die Feuersbrünste	<i>conflagration</i>
die Furcht	der Furcht	die Befürchtungen	<i>fear</i>
die Gewalt	der Gewalt	die Gewalttätigkeiten	{ <i>violence, violent acts</i>
das Glück	des Glückes	die Glücksfälle	
			{ <i>fortune, fortunate experiences</i>

THE NOUN

69

D
A

die Gunst	der Gunst	die Gunstbezeugungen	<i>favor</i>
der Kummer	des Kummers	die Kummernisse	<i>sorrow</i>
das Leben	des Lebens	die Menschenleben	<i>life, lives</i>
das Leid	des Leides	die Leiden	<i>suffering</i>
der Lohn	des Lohnes	die Belohnungen	<i>reward</i>
der Mord	des Mordes	die Mordtaten	<i>murder</i>
der Rat	des Rates	die Ratsschläge	<i>counsel</i>
der Raub	des Raubes	die Räubereien	<i>robbery</i>
der Schmuck	des Schmuckes	die Schmucksachen	<i>ornament</i>
der Segen	des Segens	die Segnungen	<i>blessing</i>
der Streit	des Streites	die Streitigkeiten	<i>dispute</i>
der Tod	des Todes	die Todesfälle	<i>death</i>
das Unglück	des Unglücks	die Unglücksfälle	<i>misfortune</i>
der Verrat	des Verrats	die Verrätereien	<i>{ treason, treach- erous acts</i>
der Zank	des Zankes	die Zänkereien	<i>quarrel</i>

66. Differentiation of certain nouns.

der Band	des Bandes	die Bände	<i>volume</i>
das Band	des Bandes	die Bänder	<i>ribbon</i>
das Band	des Bandes	die Bande	<i>bond, fetter</i>
die Bande	der Bande	die Banden	<i>band, troop</i>
der Bauer	des Bauers	die Bauern	<i>peasant</i>
der Bauer	des Bauers	die Bauer	<i>bird cage</i>
der Bund	des Bundes	die Bündnisse (Bünde)	<i>alliance</i>
das Bund	des Bundes	die Bunde	<i>bundle</i>
der Chor	des Chors	die Chöre	<i>choir</i>
das Chor	des Chors	die Chore (Chöre)	<i>{ choir (part of a church)</i>
der Dienstmann	des Dienstmannes	die Dienstmänner	<i>{ carrier, por- ter</i>
der Dienstmann	des Dienstmannes	die Dienstreute	<i>{ servant (in a home)</i>
der Dienstmann	des Dienstmannes	die Dienstmannen	<i>vassal</i>

das Ding	des Dinges	die Dinge	{ <i>thing (a general term)</i>
das Ding	des Dinges	die Dinger	{ <i>thing (a specific term)</i>
der Dorn	des Dornes	die Dornen (Dörner)	<i>thorn</i>
		die Dorne	<i>varieties of thorns</i>
der Effekt	des Effekts	die Effekte	<i>effect</i>
		die Effekten	<i>movable goods</i>
der Erbe	des Erben	die Erben	<i>heir</i>
das Erbe	des Erbes	die Erbschaften	<i>inheritance</i>
der Faden	des Fadens	die Fäden	<i>thread</i>
der Faden	des Fadens	die Faden	<i>fathom</i>
der Flur	des Flurs	die Flure	<i>entrance hall</i>
die Flur	der Flur	die Fluren	{ <i>field or entrance hall</i>
das Gehalt	des Gehaltes	die Gehälter	<i>salary</i>
der Gehalt	des Gehaltes	die Gehalte	<i>intrinsic value</i>
das Gesicht	des Gesichts	die Gesichter	<i>face</i>
das Gesicht	des Gesichts	die Gesichte	<i>vision</i>
der Heide	des Heiden	die Heiden	<i>heathen</i>
die Heide	der Heide	die Heiden	<i>heath</i>
das Horn	des Hornes	die Hörner	<i>horn</i>
		die Horne	<i>kinds of horn</i>
der Hut	des Hutes	die Hüte	<i>hat</i>
die Hut	der Hut	die Huten	<i>guard</i>
der Kunde	des Kunden	die Kunden	<i>customer</i>
die Kunde	der Kunde	die Kunden	<i>news</i>
der Laden	des Ladens	die Laden (Läden)	<i>shutter</i>
der Laden	des Ladens	die Läden	<i>store</i>
das Land	des Landes	die Länder	<i>land</i>
		die Lande	{ <i>states, districts (parts of a political whole)</i>

NOTE. The old plural form *Lande* sometimes occurs in poetry in place of *Länder*, and remains also in proper names, as *die Niederlande*.

das Licht	des Lichtes	die Lichter	<i>light</i>
das Licht	des Lichtes	die Lichte	<i>candle</i>
der Rat	des Rates	die Ratfchläge	<i>advice</i>
der Rat	des Rates	die Räte	<i>councilor</i>
der Schild	des Schildes	die Schilde	<i>shield</i>
das Schild	des Schildes	die Schilder	<i>shop sign</i>
der Schurz	des Schurzes	die Schürze	<i>apron for men</i>
die Schürze	der Schürze	die Schürzen	<i>apron for women</i>
der See	des Sees	die Seen	<i>lake</i>
die See	der See	die Seen	<i>sea</i>
der Stod	des Stodes	die Stöde	<i>cane</i>
der Stod	des Stodes	die Stöde	<i>story (of a house)</i>
der Strauß	des Straußes	die Strauße	<i>ostrich</i>
der Strauß	des Straußes	die Sträuße	<i>combat, bouquet</i>
der Teil	des Teils	die Teile	<i>part</i>
das Teil	des Teils	die Teile	<i>share</i>
das Tor	des Tors	die Tore	<i>gate</i>
der Tor	des Toren	die Toren	<i>fool</i>
das Tuch	des Tuches	die Tücher	<i>piece of cloth</i>
das Tuch	des Tuches	die Tuche	<i>kind of cloth</i>
das Wort	des Wortes	die Wörter	<i>word</i>
		die Worte	<i>{ words in connected speech</i>

67. **Proper nouns.** Proper nouns add *s* in the genitive singular. Those ending in a sibilant (*f, þ, ſch, z, ð*) take the apostrophe only or add *enſ* in the genitive, but names of places take *von*, as *die Straßen von Pariſ*. Feminines in *e* may take either *s* or *ns*. But proper nouns, except neuter names of countries, take no ending when preceded by the definite article.

68. When a proper noun is preceded by a title (except *Herr*, which is always declined) the name only is declined. But if the definite article is used before the title, the title and not the name is declined.

69. Examples :

Karl	Fritz	Boß	Luiſe	Berta	der kleine Karl
Karls	Fritſ'	Boß'	Luiſens	Bertas	des kleinen Karl
	or Fritzens		or Luiſes		
Karl	Fritz	Boß	Luiſe	Berta	dem kleinen Karl
Karl	Fritz	Boß	Luiſe	Berta	den kleinen Karl

das vereinigte Deutschland	Kaiser Wilhelm	der Kaiser Wilhelm
des vereinigten Deutschlands	Kaiser Wilhelms	des Kaisers Wilhelm
dem vereinigten Deutschland	Kaiser Wilhelm	dem Kaiser Wilhelm
das vereinigte Deutschland	Kaiser Wilhelm	den Kaiser Wilhelm

Herr Professor Schmidt	der Herr Professor Schmidt
Herrn Professor Schmidts	des Herrn Professors Schmidt
Herrn Professor Schmidt	dem Herrn Professor Schmidt
Herrn Professor Schmidt	den Herrn Professor Schmidt

NOTE. Das vereinigte Deutschland means *united Germany*; Herr Professor Schmidt, simply *Professor Schmidt*, and not *Mr. Professor Schmidt*.

70. Gender. Very few rules in respect to the gender of German nouns are practical (34). A careful application of the following statements, however, may prove helpful.

71. Nouns denoting living beings usually follow natural gender.

72. Masculine are :

1. The names of the seasons, months, days, and points of the compass :

(a) Frühling, Sommer, Herbst, Winter.

(b) Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August, September, Oktober, November, Dezember.

(c) Sonntag, Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Sonnabend or Samstag.

(d) der Norden, der Süden, der Osten, der Westen.

2. Nouns in *m*, *ling*, *ich*, *ig*, as der Baum, der Jüngling, der Teppich, der König.

EXCEPTIONS : das Heim, das Lamm, die Scham.

3. Nouns in *er* denoting agency: *der Schneider*.
4. Nouns in *en*, unless they are infinitives used as nouns (74, 3): *der Garten*, *der Ofen*, but *das Leben*, *das Lernen*.
5. Most monosyllables formed from the roots of verbs, as *schließen*, *der Schluß*; *binden*, *der Band*.

73. Feminine are

1. The names of German rivers. Exceptions: *der Rhein*, *der Neckar*, *der Main*, *der Bober*, *der Roder*, *der Lech*, and a few others. Most foreign rivers are masculine: *der Jordan*, *der Mississippi*.
2. The names of trees, plants, flowers, and fruits: *die Eiche*, *die Traube*, *die Rose*, *die Birne*.

EXCEPTIONS: *der Apfel*, *der Pfirsich*, *der Lorbeer*, *der Ahorn*.

3. All nouns ending in *ei*, *heit*, *keit*, *schaft*, *ung*, and *in*: *die Brauerei*, *die Weisheit*, *die Kleinigkeit*, *die Freundschaft*, *die Verbindung*, *die Freundin*.

4. All nouns in *e* derived from adjectives and the roots of verbs, as *kalt*, *die Kälte*; *lieben*, *die Liebe*.

74. Neuter are:

1. The names of cities, countries, and islands: *Berlin*, *Deutschland*, *Frankreich*, *Sizilien*.

EXCEPTIONS: *die Schweiz*, *die Türkei*, *die Pfalz*, and a few others.

2. The names of minerals, except *der Stahl*. Examples: *das Gold*, *das Eisen*, *das Silber*.

3. All parts of speech other than nouns, used substantively and not referring to persons: *das Gehen*, *das Für und Wider*, *das Ach und Weh*, but *der Alte*, *die Gute*.

4. The letters of the alphabet: *das A*, *das B*.

5. All nouns in *tum* and *tel*, except *der Irrtum* and *der Reichtum*. Examples: *das Fürstentum*, *das Drittel*.

6. All nouns in *chen* and *lein*. These endings are diminutive suffixes and usually cause mutation, as *die Frau*, *das Fräulein*; *die Magd*, *das Mädchen*.

THE ADJECTIVE

75. Adjectives are of two kinds :

- ✓ 1. Limiting { (a) The definite article (25).
 (b) The demonstrative and interrogative adjectives (91, 97).
 (c) The indefinite article and the possessive and indefinite adjectives (30, 89, 90).
2. Qualifying, as *gut*, *alt*.

✓ 76. Most adjectives in German are declined, but qualifying adjectives used in the predicate or appositively are declined only when accompanied by an article.

✓ 77. There are two adjective declensions, the strong and the weak. An adjective is declined strong when no determining word precedes it, and weak if it is preceded by a determining word. See note, and 78-80.

NOTE. When *einig-*, *mehrer-*, *wenig*, *viel*, and *solch* precede the qualifying adjective it is weak in the singular and strong (or sometimes weak) in the plural (90).

78. The determining words are :

- ✓ 1. *der*, *dieser*, *jener*, *jeder*, *all*, *einig-*, *mehrer-* (90, note 5 ; 91).

NOTE. The masculine of *mehrer-* is not used in the singular.

- ✓ 2. *ein*, *kein*, *mein*, *dein*, *sein*, *unser*, *euer*, *ihr*, *Ihr* (32) ✓
3. *manch(er)*, *solch(er)*, *viel(er)*, *welch(er)* (80 ; 90, note 1 ; and 96).

79. The words *ein*, *kein*, *mein*, etc. (78, 2) have no ending in the nominative singular masculine and neuter and in the accusative singular neuter. The adjective following them, therefore, takes the strong endings (masculine *er* and neuter *es*) in these three cases. Thus we have what is sometimes called the mixed declension of adjectives.

80. The words given under 78, 3, sometimes omit their inflectional endings, and the adjective following them then has strong endings, as *manch guter Mann*, *viel gutes Brot*.

81. Table of endings of the adjective declensions.

STRONG			WEAK		
er	e	eß	e(er)	e	e(eß)
en	er	en	en	en	en
em	er	em	en	en	en
en	e	eß	en	e	e(eß)
e	e	e	en	en	en
er	er	er	en	en	en
en	en	en	en	en	en
e	e	e	en	en	en

82. The strong endings are like those of the definite article, except that the genitive singular masculine and neuter of *qualifying* adjectives is always weak, that is, ends in *en*. Present usage does not admit the old genitive ending *eß*, but it is still retained in a few fixed expressions, as *reines Herzens*, *gutes Muts*. *Limiting* adjectives (**75**), however, end in *eß* in the genitive singular masculine and neuter.

1. Notice the vowels in *die*, *daß*, and *e*, *eß*.

83. Two or more qualifying adjectives used with a noun follow the same declension: nom. *guter alter Mann*, gen. *guten alten Mannes*; nom. *der gute alte Mann*, gen. *des guten alten Mannes*.

84. The strong declension (adjective + noun).

SINGULAR		
guter Mann	gute Frau	gutes Kind
guten Mannes	guter Frau	guten Kindes
gutem Manne	guter Frau	gutem Kinde
guten Mann	gute Frau	gutes Kind
PLURAL		
gute Männer	gute Frauen	gute Kinder
guter Männer	guter Frauen	guter Kinder
guten Männern	guten Frauen	guten Kindern
gute Männer	gute Frauen	gute Kinder

85. The weak declension (determining word + adjective + noun).

SINGULAR

der gute Mann	die gute Frau	das gute Kind
des guten Mannes	der guten Frau	des guten Kindes
dem guten Manne	der guten Frau	dem guten Kinde
den guten Mann	die gute Frau	das gute Kind

PLURAL

die guten Männer	die guten Frauen	die guten Kinder
der guten Männer	der guten Frauen	der guten Kinder
den guten Männern	den guten Frauen	den guten Kindern
die guten Männer	die guten Frauen	die guten Kinder

SINGULAR

kein guter Mann (79)	keine gute Frau	kein gutes Kind
keines guten Mannes	keiner guten Frau	keines guten Kindes
keinem guten Manne	keiner guten Frau	keinem guten Kinde
keinen guten Mann	keine gute Frau	kein gutes Kind

PLURAL

keine guten Männer	keine guten Frauen	keine guten Kinder
keiner guten Männer	keiner guten Frauen	keiner guten Kinder
keinen guten Männern	keinen guten Frauen	keinen guten Kindern
keine guten Männer	keine guten Frauen	keine guten Kinder

86. Adjectives used as nouns retain the adjective declension.

SINGULAR

Guter	Gute	der Gute	das Gute	kein Guter	einiges Gute
Guten	Guter	des Guten	des Guten	keines Guten	einiges Guten
Gutem	Guter	dem Guten	dem Guten	keinem Guten	einigem Guten
Guten	Gute	den Guten	das Gute	keinen Guten	einiges Gute

PLURAL

Gute	die Guten	keine Guten	einige Guten
Guter	der Guten	keiner Guten	einiger Guten
Guten	den Guten	keinen Guten	einigen Guten
Gute	die Guten	keine Guten	einige Guten

NOTE. Einiges Gute in the singular means *some good* (an abstract noun) ; in the plural, *some good things* or *some good people*.

87. Participles used as adjectives or nouns are declined like adjectives.

SINGULAR

gelehrter Mann	der Gelehrte	kein Gelehrter
gelehrten Mannes	des Gelehrten	keines Gelehrten
gelehrtem Manne	dem Gelehrten	keinem Gelehrten
gelehrten Mann	den Gelehrten	keinen Gelehrten

PLURAL

gelehrte Männer	die Gelehrten	keine Gelehrten
gelehrter Männer	der Gelehrten	keiner Gelehrten
gelehrten Männern	den Gelehrten	keinen Gelehrten
gelehrte Männer	die Gelehrten	keine Gelehrten

88. An adjective may be formed from the name of a city by adding *er*. It is indeclinable and written with a capital (23, 7): nom. der Kölner Dom, gen. des Kölner Doms, dat. dem Kölner Dom, acc. den Kölner Dom.

89. The possessive adjectives are *mein, dein, sein, ihr, sein, unser, euer, ihr, and Ihr*. They are possessive adjectives when used before a noun, as *mein Gut, seine Feder, unser Buch*. For their declension see 30; for their use as possessive pronouns see 136-140.

90. The indefinite numeral adjectives may be grouped as follows:

1. Those containing the idea of number.

(a) Uninflected: *allerhand, allerlei, all kinds of; ein paar, a few*.

(b) Inflected: *ander-, other; beid-, both; manch, many a; mehrer-, several; jeder, each* (never weak, but mixed (79) if preceded by the indefinite article).

(c) The indefinite article: *ein, a, an* (30).

2. Those expressing quantity.

(a) Uninflected: *ein wenig, a little; etwas, some; bißchen, little (bit)*.

(b) Inflected: *ganz, all, whole; halb, half*.

3. Those expressing quantity before a noun in the singular, and number before a noun in the plural.

(a) Uninflected: *genug, enough*; *mehr, more*; *lauter, eitel, nothing but*.

(b) Inflected (strong): *all, all*; *welch, some*.

(c) Inflected: *einig-, some, a few, harmonious*; *gesamt, all, entire*; *fämtlich, all, entire*; *übrig, the rest*; *viel, much, pl. many*; *wenig, little, pl. few*.

(d) The negative article: *kein, not a, no (adj.)*.

NOTE 1. When *manch* precedes the indefinite article it is not declined. It is also sometimes not declined when it precedes another adjective. Examples: *manch ein Mann, manch eines Mannes*; *manch guter Mann, manch guten Mannes*.

NOTE 2. The form *mehrter* is a double comparative, being composed of the comparative *mehr* and the comparative suffix *er*.

NOTE 3. An article, or a demonstrative or a possessive adjective, preceding *bißgen*, is in the neuter gender regardless of the gender of the noun which follows *bißgen*.

NOTE 4. *Ganz* and *halb* are not declined when used alone before neuter names of places, as *nom. ganz Deutschland, gen. ganz Deutschlands*, but *nom. das ganze Deutschland, gen. des ganzen Deutschlands*.

NOTE 5. *Al* before the definite article or a possessive adjective generally remains undecined in the singular and sometimes also in the plural: *al das Wasser, al or alle meine Äpfel*.

§ 91. The demonstrative adjectives are *dieser, jener, der* (82), *derselbe, derjenige* (82), *der nämliche* (85), and *solch* (86). When they do not limit a noun they are demonstrative pronouns (152). The declension of *dieser* and *derselbe* is as follows:

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>dieser</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>derselbe</i>	<i>dieselbe</i>	<i>daselbe</i>	<i>dieselben</i>
<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>deselben</i>	<i>derselben</i>	<i>deselben</i>	<i>derselben</i>
<i>diesem</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diesem</i>	<i>diesen</i>	<i>demselben</i>	<i>derselben</i>	<i>demselben</i>	<i>denselben</i>
<i>diesen</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>denselben</i>	<i>dieselbe</i>	<i>daselbe</i>	<i>dieselben</i>

NOTE. Limiting adjectives do not take *en* in the genitive singular masculine and neuter (75, 82).

92. *Der* as a demonstrative adjective is declined like the definite article. *Derjenige* is declined like *derselbe*.

93. The forms *beßgleichen* (sing.) and *bergleichen* (pl., but used also of the sing.) are indeclinable.

94. *Dieses*, neuter nominative and accusative singular, often drops its ending *es* and becomes *dies*.

95. *Dieser* and *jener* call attention to nearness and remoteness, while *der* merely emphasizes. To indicate its stress *der* is often printed with spaced type.

Dieser Mann ist reich, jener ist arm.
This man is rich, that one is poor.

Der Mann ist reich.
That man is rich.

In der Hinsicht haben Sie recht.
In that respect you are right.

96. *Solch* is never declined when it precedes the indefinite article, and is often not declined before another adjective. Examples: nom. *solch ein Mann*, gen. *solch eines Mannes*; nom. *solch gutes Brot*, gen. *solch guten Brotes*.

97. The interrogative adjectives are *welcher*, *which*, *what*, and *was für ein*, *what kind of*. They are declined as follows:

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>welcher Mann</i>	<i>welche Männer</i>
<i>welches Mannes</i>	<i>welcher Männer</i>
<i>welchem Manne</i>	<i>welchen Männern</i>
<i>welchen Mann</i>	<i>welche Männer</i>
<i>was für ein Mann</i>	<i>was für Männer</i>
<i>was für eines Mannes</i>	<i>was für Männer</i>
<i>was für einem Manne</i>	<i>was für Männern</i>
<i>was für einen Mann</i>	<i>was für Männer</i>

NOTE. *Welcher* as an interrogative adjective is declined like *dieser*.

98. Comparison of adjectives. Adjectives are compared in German by adding to the positive *er* to form the comparative and *ft* to form the superlative. If the positive ends in a dental (*b, t*) or a sibilant (*f, ß, ſch, z*), the superlative adds *ft*. Participles in *end* or *et* add *ft*. Adjectives in *el, en, er*, suppress an *e* if another syllable is added which begins with *e*, as *edel, edler, der edle, den edlen* or *den edeln Mann*. Examples :

<i>deep</i>	<i>tief</i>	<i>tiefer</i>	<i>tieffst</i>	<i>am tiefften</i>
<i>diligent</i>	<i>fleißig</i>	<i>fleißiger</i>	<i>fleißigst</i>	<i>am fleißigsten</i>
<i>wild</i>	<i>wild</i>	<i>wilder</i>	<i>wildeſt</i>	<i>am wildeſten</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>alt</i>	<i>älter</i>	<i>älteſt</i>	<i>am älteſten</i>
<i>sweet</i>	<i>ſüß</i>	<i>ſüßer</i>	<i>ſüßeſt</i>	<i>am ſüßeſten</i>
<i>charming</i>	<i>reizend</i>	<i>reizender</i>	<i>reizendeſt</i>	<i>am reizendeſten</i>
<i>cultured</i>	<i>gebildet</i>	<i>gebildeter</i>	<i>gebildeteſt</i>	<i>am gebildeteſten</i>

99. A number of adjectives are irregular in comparison.

<i>good</i>	<i>gut</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>beſt</i>	<i>am beſten</i>
<i>much</i>	<i>viel</i>	<i>mehr</i>	<i>meiſt</i>	<i>am meiſten</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>wenig</i>	{ <i>weniger</i>	<i>wenigſt</i>	<i>am wenigſten</i>
		<i>minder</i>	<i>mindeſt</i>	<i>am mindeſten</i>
<i>large</i>	<i>groß</i>	<i>größter</i>	<i>größt</i>	<i>am größten</i>
<i>near</i>	<i>naß</i>	<i>näher</i>	<i>nächſt</i>	<i>am nächſten</i>
<i>high</i>	<i>hoch</i>	<i>höher</i>	<i>höchſt</i>	<i>am höchſten</i>

NOTE. *Naß* adds *c* in the superlative. *Hoch* drops *c* when *e* follows, as *höher, der hohe Baum, ein hoher Baum*.

100. A number of adjectives, used only in the comparative and superlative, are derived from adverbs.

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	
<i>außen</i>	<i>der die daß äußere</i>	<i>der die daß äußerſte</i>	<i>am äußerſten</i>
<i>erst</i>	<i>der die daß erſtere</i>	<i>der die daß erſte</i>	<i>am erſten</i>
<i>hinten</i>	<i>der die daß hintere</i>	<i>der die daß hinterſte</i>	<i>am hinterſten</i>
<i>innen</i>	<i>der die daß innere</i>	<i>der die daß innerſte</i>	<i>am innerſten</i>
<i>lezt</i>	<i>der die daß lezttere</i>	<i>der die daß lezte</i>	<i>am lezten</i>

- ✓ 101. The comparison of equality is expressed by *so . . . als*, *so . . . wie*; *ebenso . . . als*, *ebenso . . . wie*.

Sie ist so (ebenso) reich als (wie) er.

She is as rich as he is.

Sie ist ebenso hübsch als (wie) ihre Schwester.

She is just as pretty as her sister.

- ✓ 102. *Mehr* and *weniger* are used in comparing two qualities of the same object.

Er ist mehr fleißig als begabt.

He is more industrious than talented.

Er ist weniger begabt als fleißig.

He is less talented than industrious.

103. The English *than* is expressed in German by *als*, and the . . . the by *je . . . je* or *je . . . desto*.

Carl ist larger than his brother.

Karl ist größer als sein Bruder.

The sooner the better.

Je eher je (desto) besser.

- ✓ 104. The superlative of adjectives may be classified as follows: the relative, as *der*, *die*, *das* *tieffste*; the *am* form (used only in the predicate), as *am* *tieffsten*; and the absolute, as *liebste*, or *höchste* *interessant*.

- ✓ 105. The relative superlative of an adjective expresses the highest degree with reference to two or more persons or things.

Fritz ist der fleißigste Knabe in der Schule, Fred is the most studious boy in school.

Karl hat einen großen Apfel, aber Fritz hat den größten, Carl has a large apple, but Fred has the largest one.

Fritz ist der fleißigste von allen, Fred is the most studious of all.

Unser Haus ist das neueste in dieser Straße, our house is the newest in this street.

NOTE. In the third and fourth sentences *der fleißigste* and *das neueste* are predicate superlatives (106).

- ✓ 106. The superlative degree of a predicate adjective is expressed :
1. By the relative superlative.

Karl ist groß.

Carl is tall.

Karl ist der größte von den drei Knaben.

Carl is the tallest of the three boys.

NOTE. See also 105, third and fourth sentences.

NOTE. A predicate adjective is one that is used as complement to a copulative verb.

- ✓ 2. By the *am* form, which is a phrase in the dative case, and is used :

(a) When a person or thing is compared with itself at different times or places or under different circumstances.

(b) When objects are compared which do not belong to the same class.

Hier ist der See tief, *here the lake is deep.*

Hier ist der See am tiefsten, *here the lake is deepest.*

Er fühlt sich schwach, *he feels weak.*

Er fühlt sich heute am schwächsten, *he feels weakest to-day.*

Die Pflaume ist groß, die Birne noch größer, aber der Apfel ist am größten, *the plum is large, the pear larger, but the apple is the largest*; but notice

Der Apfel ist groß, dieser noch größer, aber jener ist der größte, *that apple is large, this one is larger, but that one is the largest.*

107. The absolute superlative is used to express a very high, or the highest, degree without making a comparison, as *liebster Vater!* *dearest father*; *beste Ware zu billigsten Preisen!* *best goods at the lowest prices*. It may be expressed by the superlative alone or by the superlative strengthened by *aller*, as *allerliebsteß Kind*, *dearest child*, but more frequently it is expressed by using in connection with the positive form of the adjective a word which has the general meaning of *very*, as *sehr*, *höchst*, *äußerst*, *tief*; for example, *höchst interessant*, *very interesting*; *äußerst angenehm*, *extremely agreeable*.

108. Declension. Comparatives and superlatives follow the regular adjective declension.

SINGULAR

älter <i>er</i> Mann	der ältere Mann	mein ältestes Kind
älteren Mannes	des älteren Mannes	meines ältesten Kindes
älterem Manne	dem älteren Manne	meinem ältesten Kinde
älteren Mann	den älteren Mann	mein ältestes Kind

PLURAL

ältere Männer	die älteren Männer	meine ältesten Kinder
älter <i>er</i> Männer	der älteren Männer	meiner ältesten Kinder
älteren Männern	den älteren Männern	meinen ältesten Kindern
ältere Männer	die älteren Männer	meine ältesten Kinder

109. Vowel mutation. A few very common monosyllabic adjectives mutate the root vowel in the comparative and superlative.

alt	groß	hoch	flug	lang	schwarz	sometimes also bang,
arg	groß	jung	krank	nah	stark	dumm, rot, and a
arm	hart	kalt	kurz	scharf	warm	few others

THE ADVERB

110. Comparison of adverbs. Adverbs are compared as follows :

<i>beautifully</i>	schön	schöner	am schönsten	aufs schönste
<i>easily</i>	leicht	leichter	am leichtesten	aufs leichteste
<i>near</i>	nah	näher	am nächsten	aufs nächste
<i>often</i>	oft	öfter	am öftesten	aufs öfteste

111. Adverbs form their comparative like adjectives. The superlative is generally expressed by a dative or an accusative phrase which may be called respectively the relative and the absolute superlative of adverbs (106, 107). The relative superlative of an adverb, however, must not be confused with the *am* form of the adjective (106, 2). Decide in each case whether the corresponding positive form is an adjective or an adverb. The adverbial superlative without a preposition occurs in only a few cases (116).

112. The relative superlative of an adverb expresses the relatively highest degree attained by a person or thing when compared with another person or thing, or with itself at different times or places or under different circumstances.

Karl schreibt am schönsten von all den Knaben.

Of all the boys Carl writes the most beautifully.

Louise singt immer schön, aber heute sang sie am schönsten.

Louise always sings beautifully, but to-day she sang more beautifully than ever.

113. The absolute superlative of an adverb expresses a very high degree without making a comparison.

Er empfing mich aufs freundlichste.

He received me most cordially.

Der Mensch ist aufs nächste mit den Tieren verwandt. (Goethe.)

Man is very closely related to the animals.

114. A number of adverbs are irregular in comparison.

gut	besser	am besten	balb	eher	am ehesten
wohl	besser	am besten	wenig	weniger	am wenigsten
	wohler	am wohlsten		minder	am mindesten
gern	lieber	am liebsten	viel	mehr	am meisten

115. Notice the meaning of viel, sehr, gern, lieber, and am liebsten in the following sentences:

Er spricht viel, *he talks much.*

Er liebt sie sehr, *he loves her very much.*

Er trinkt gern Milch, *he likes milk.*

Er trinkt lieber Tee als Raffee, *he prefers tea to coffee.*

Er trinkt am liebsten Milch, *he likes milk best of all.*

116. Several absolute superlatives are formed irregularly, as äußerst, baldigst, ergebenst, freundlichst, gefälligst, gütigst, herzlichst, höchst, jüngst, längst, meist, mindest, möglichst, bestens, erstens, drittens, frühestens, höchstens, meistens, mindestens, wenigstens, nächstens.

NUMERALS

NUMERALS

117. Cardinals. The cardinals are:

1 eins, 2 zwei, 3 drei, 4 vier, 5 fünf, 6 sechs, 7 sieben, 8 acht, 9 neun, 10 zehn, 11 elf, 12 zwölf, 13 dreizehn, 14 vierzehn, 15 fünfzehn, 16 sechzehn, 17 siebzehn, 18 achtzehn, 19 neunzehn, 20 zwanzig, 21 einundzwanzig, 22 zweiundzwanzig, 30 dreißig, 40 vierzig, 50 fünzig, 60 sechzig, 70 siezig, 80 achtzig, 90 neunzig, 100 hundert, 1000 tausend, 1,000,000 eine Million.

118. The cardinals except ein are not declined. Zwei and drei sometimes form a genitive zweier, dreier, and a dative zweien, dreien.

119. Ein when used with a noun is either a numeral adjective or the indefinite article. As a numeral adjective it is sometimes printed with spaced letters or with a capital. It is declined like the indefinite article, or when preceded by the definite article it is declined like a weak adjective.

NOTE. For the use of ein as an indefinite pronoun see 162.

120. Ordinals. The ordinals from one to twenty are formed by adding t to the cardinals and from twenty upwards by adding st, as der vierte, der vierzehnte, der zwanzigste, der dreißigste, der siebzigste, der hundertste.

EXCEPTIONS. Erst, dritt, sechst, siebt (beside siebent), and acht.

121. The ordinals are declined like adjectives.

122. Words derived from numerals.

1. Nouns. They are formed by adding tel (derived from Teil) to the ordinals, as ein Drittel, das Drittel.

2. Adjectives. These are formed from the cardinals by adding fach, fältig, erlei, and malig, as einfach, vierfältig, dreierlei, einmalig.

3. Adverbs. Numeral adverbs are formed by adding mal to the cardinals and ens to the ordinals, as einmal, erstens; zweimal, zweitens.

PRONOUNS

123. Personal pronouns.

	SINGULAR					PLURAL			
	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>			<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	
	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Person</i>	
			M.	F.	N.				M. F. N.
NOM.	ich	du	er	sie	es	wir	ihr	sie	Sie(you)
GEN.	meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	seiner	unser	euer	ihrer	Ihrer
DAT.	mir	dir	ihm	ihr	ihm	uns	euch	ihnen	Ihnen
ACC.	mich	dich	ihn	sie	es	uns	euch	sie	Sie

124. In poetry the genitives *meiner*, *deiner*, *seiner* are frequently replaced by the older forms *mein*, *bein*, *sein*.

125. A personal pronoun referring to a preceding noun agrees with it in gender and number.

Wo ist mein Hut? Haben Sie ihn gesehen?
Where is my hat? Have you seen it?

126. Personal pronouns referring to neuter nouns which denote persons, as *das Fräulein*, *das Mädchen*, *das Weib*, generally follow the natural gender.

Wie heißt das Mädchen? Sie (or Es) heißt Marie.
What is the girl's name? Her name is Marie.

127. The genitive singular of *es* was formerly *es*, and this form still occurs in certain phrases, as:

Er ist es wert.
He is worthy of it.
 Ich bin es müde.
I am tired of it.

128. When things are referred to, the dative and the accusative of the personal pronouns after a preposition are represented by the adverb *da* (*dar* before vowels). *Da* (*dar*) is prefixed to the preposition, and the resulting compound is an adverb.

Er mußte nichts davon.

He knew nothing of it or of them.

Ich bin dafür.

I am in favor of it or of them.

Hier ist ein Tisch. Legen Sie Ihr Buch darauf.

Here is a table. Lay your book upon it.

129. The genitive forms are compounded with *wegen*, *willen*, and *halben*, and the *r* of the pronoun changes to *t*, as *meinetwegen* from *meiner* + *wegen*; likewise *meinetwillen*, *eurethalben*, etc.

130. For the sake of emphasis the personal pronouns of the third person are often replaced by the demonstrative *der*, *die*, *das* (152).

Den Bäcker kenne ich sehr gut, aber der heißt Schmidt und nicht Werner.
The baker I know quite well, but his name is Schmidt and not Werner.

131. The pronouns of address — *du*, *ihr*, and *Sie*.

1. *Sie* is used where no great intimacy exists. It is plural in form and takes its verb in the third person plural, but is used in addressing one person or more than one. It is always written with a capital letter.

Sie sind fleißig.

You are industrious.

Ich habe Sie nicht gesehen.

I did n't see you.

Er wird Ihnen gleich helfen.

He will help you immediately.

2. The singular *du* and the plural *ihr* are used in speaking to near relatives, intimate friends, children, animals, and inanimate objects. *Du* is also used in addressing God.

Mein Sohn, du bist sehr fleißig, *my son, you are very industrious.*

Ich habe dich nicht gesehen, *I did not see you.*

Kinder, ihr müßt jetzt nach Hause gehen, *children, you must go home now.*

Unser Vater, der du bist in dem Himmel, *our Father which art in heaven.*

132. Reflexive pronouns. There is but one distinctively reflexive form, which is *sich*, *self*, and it occurs only in the third person. The other forms are supplied by the personal pronouns. The declension is as follows:

NOM.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GEN.	meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	unser	euer	ihrer	Ihrer
DAT.	mir	dir	sich	sich	uns	euch	sich	sich
ACC.	mich	dich	sich	sich	uns	euch	sich	sich

NOTE 1. Reflexive pronouns have no nominative (254).

NOTE 2. Illustrative sentences:

Ich schonе meiner, I spare myself.

Ich schmeichle mir, I flatter myself.

Ich freue mich, I am glad.

Er freut sich, he is glad.

Freuen Sie sich? Are you glad?

133. The indeclinable forms *selbst* and *selber*, *self*, are intensive pronouns.

Wir selbst (or selber) sind hier.

We ourselves are here.

Der Präsident selbst (or selber) konnte nicht kommen.

The president himself could not come.

134. To avoid ambiguity in the plural, the reciprocal pronoun *einander* is sometimes used instead of the reflexive. *Wir lieben uns* may mean *we love each other* or *we love ourselves*; whereas *wir lieben einander* can mean only *we love each other*.

135. The dative of the reflexive pronoun, in connection with the definite article, is often used in German for the English possessive adjective when the sense is clear, especially when referring to parts of the body.

Ich habe mir den Arm gebrochen.

I broke my arm.

Er hat sich in den Finger geschnitten.

He cut his finger.

136. Possessive pronouns. The masculine nominative of the possessive pronouns (except *unf(e)rer, eu(e)rer*) is like the genitive of the corresponding personal pronouns (123). The personal pronouns with their corresponding possessives in all genders are as follows:

SINGULAR				PLURAL			
M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.	
ich	meiner	meine	meines	wir	unf(e)rer	unf(e)re	unf(e)res
du	deiner	deine	deines	ihr	eu(e)rer	eu(e)re	eu(e)res
er	seiner	seine	seines	sie	ihrer	ihre	ihrer
sie	ihrer	ihre	ihrer	Sie	Ihrer	Ihre	Ihrer
es	seiner	seine	seines				

* **137.** The possessive pronouns may be preceded by the definite article, and *meiner, meine, meines* then become *der meine, die meine, das meine*. There is also a form in *ig* which is never used without the definite article: *der meinige, die meinige, das meinige*. Notice the possessive *pronouns* in the following sentences: *Wo ist Ihr (88) Hut? meiner (der meine, der meinige) ist hier, where is your hat? mine is here; Geben Sie mir Ihren (89) Ball bitte, ich habe meinen (den meinen, den meinigen) verloren, give me your ball, please, I have lost mine.* Without the definite article the possessive pronouns are declined like *limiting* adjectives (82); with the definite article they are declined like *qualifying* adjectives.

SINGULAR			SINGULAR		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
meiner	meine	meines	der meine	die meine	das meine
meines	meiner	meines	des meinen	der meinen	des meinen
meinem	meiner	meinem	dem meinen	der meinen	dem meinen
meinen	meine	meines	den meinen	die meine	das meine
PLURAL			PLURAL		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
meine			die meinen		
meiner			der meinen		
meinen			den meinen		
meine			die meinen		

138. In the predicate the possessive pronoun expresses either *mere ownership* or *identity of ownership*. In the first case the pronoun is uninflected and emphasizes the idea of possession, whereas in the second it is inflected and emphasizes the idea of identity. Notice the following examples:

1. Of ownership.

Der Hut	} ist mein,	{ the hat	} is mine.
Die Feder		{ the pen	
Das Buch		{ the book	

Was mein ist, ist auch dein, *what is mine is also thine.*

Das ist alles mein, *that is all mine.*

Denn dein ist die Kraft, *for thine is the power.*

Was euer ist, soll euer bleiben, *what is yours shall remain yours.*

NOTE. The forms *ih*r, *her*, *ihr*, *their*, and *Ihr*, *your*, are always inflected when used in the predicate.

Das Buch ist *ih*res (das *ih*re, das *ih*rige).

The book is hers or theirs.

Das Buch ist *Ihr*es (das *Ihr*e, das *Ihr*ige).

The book is yours.

2. Of identity.

Dein Wille ist auch der meine (der meinige, meiner).

Your will is also mine.

Sein Loß wurde auch das unsere (das unsrige, unseres).

His fate became ours too.

139. The personal pronouns *er*, *sie*, and *es*, used as subject, are followed in the predicate by the *uninflected* possessive, and the indefinite pronoun *es* (157) by the *inflected* possessive.

Wem (141) gehört dieser Hut? Er ist mein.

Wem gehört diese Feder? Sie ist mein.

Wem gehört dieses Buch? Es ist mein.

To whom does	} belong?	{ this hat	} It is mine.
		{ this pen	
		{ this book	

143. The dative of *was* is often supplied by the adverb *wo* (vor before vowels) plus a preposition, as *worauß, wobei, womit, wovon, wozu, wonach*. The accusative admits of the same substitution, as *woburd, wofür, wogegen*. The tendency at present is to use *was* in all cases, as *wegen was, mit was, um was*, etc.

NOTE. For the use of:

1. *Wer, was, and welcher* as relative pronouns see 145-148.
2. *Wer* and *welch* as indefinite pronouns see 163.
3. *Welcher* and *was für ein* as interrogative adjectives see 97.

144. Relative pronouns. The relative pronouns are *der, die, das*; *welcher, welche, welches*; and sometimes *wer* and *was*. The former are definite relatives and the latter indefinite.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		SINGULAR			PLURAL
<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>		<i>welcher</i>	<i>welche</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>welche</i>
<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>		<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>
<i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>denen</i>		<i>welchem</i>	<i>welcher</i>	<i>welchem</i>	<i>welchen</i>
<i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>		<i>welchen</i>	<i>welche</i>	<i>welches</i>	<i>welche</i>

145. *Welcher* as a relative pronoun uses the genitive of *der*. Its own genitive, singular *welches*, *welcher*, *welches*, plural *welcher*, occurs very rarely and never stands before the noun upon which it depends.

Die Stadt, deren Mauer (never welcher Mauer) noch steht, heißt Rothenburg.

The city whose walls are still standing is called Rothenburg.

Die Mauer, innerhalb deren (or welcher) die Altstadt liegt, wurde vor Jahrhunderten erbaut.

The wall which surrounds the old part of the city was built centuries ago.

146. When the relative pronoun refers to things its dative and accusative after a preposition are often replaced by the adverb *wo* (vor) plus a preposition.

Das Buch, wovon (von dem, von welchem) ich spreche, ist sehr alt.
The book of which I am speaking is very old.

Das ist der Punkt worum (um den, um welchen) es sich handelt.
That is the point in question.

147. *Wer* as a relative pronoun means *he who, whoever*. It always includes its antecedent, which, however, is sometimes emphasized by the demonstrative pronoun *der*.

Wer nicht hören will, muß fühlen.

He who will not hear must feel.

Wer schläft, der sündigt nicht.

He who sleeps sins not.

Der Mann, den (never wen) ich sah, war deutsch.

The man whom I saw was a German.

148. *Was* as a relative pronoun means *that which, whatever*. It is an indefinite neuter relative, and is used more extensively than *wer*. *Was* may include its antecedent, or its antecedent may be a neuter personal, demonstrative, or indefinite pronoun, — as *es, das, alles, etwas, nichts*, — a neuter noun of indefinite meaning (especially a superlative used as a noun), or a whole clause.

Was sich liebt, neckt sich.

Lovers tease each other.

Was mich auf dieser Welt betrübt, das währet kurze Zeit,

Was aber meine Seele liebt, das bleibt in Ewigkeit.

The trials of this world are of short duration,

But that which satisfies my soul is eternal.

Er bat mich zu schreiben, was ich auch tat.

He asked me to write, which I did.

NOTE 1. If the antecedent is in a different case from *wer* or *was*, it must be expressed by a demonstrative.

Wer lügt, dem glaubt man nicht.

One does not believe him who lies.

Was wahrhaft ist, dem denket nach.

Think on those things which are true.

NOTE 2. The words *auch, immer, auch immer, nur, auch nur* are frequently used with *wer* and *was* as relatives and thus make their meaning more general.

Wer er auch sei.

Whoever he may be.

149. In a relative clause the inflected verb comes last.

Das Buch, das auf dem Tische liegt, ist eine Grammatik.

The book which lies on the table is a grammar.

Ich habe das Buch gefunden, das Sie verloren hatten.

I found the book which you had lost.

150. A personal pronoun of the first or second person, used as antecedent of the relative *der*, *die*, *das*, is often repeated after the relative. If it is not repeated, the verb is in the third person.

Wir, die wir die Gamsen jagen, wissen das, *we who hunt the chamois know that.*

Ich, der ich Ihr Freund bin, traue Ihnen, *I who am your friend trust you.*

Du, der du mein Freund bist, wirst mir helfen, *you who are my friend will help me.*

Berachtest du so deinen Kaiser, Tell, und mich, der hier an seiner Statt gebietet? *Do you thus despise your emperor, Tell, and me who rules here in his stead?*

151. In German a relative clause is always set off by commas. See sentences above.

X 152. **Demonstrative pronouns.** The demonstrative pronouns are *der*, *dieser*, *jener*, *derselbe*, *derjenige*, *solcher*, *solch einer*, *ein solcher*, and *so einer* (91). X

SINGULAR		PLURAL		SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>solch einer</i>	<i>ein solcher</i>	<i>solche</i>	
<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren, derer</i>	<i>solch eines</i>	<i>eines solchen</i>	<i>solcher</i>	
<i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>denen</i>	<i>solch einem</i>	<i>einem solchen</i>	<i>solchen</i>	
<i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>solch einen</i>	<i>einen solchen</i>	<i>solche</i>	

NOTE. For the declension of *dieser*, *derselbe*, *derjenige*, and *solcher*, see 91.

X 153. The demonstrative pronoun *der* is declined like the relative *der*, except that it has two forms in the genitive plural, *deren* and *derer*. The form *derer* usually refers to persons.

PRONOUNS

45

Er gedachte derer, die in Not waren.

He was mindful of those who were in distress.

KUR.

Sie erinnert sich gern ihrer Freundinnen, besonders derer aus ihrer Schulzeit.

She enjoys recalling her friends, especially those of her school days.

Sie erinnert sich gern ihrer Erlebnisse, besonders deren aus ihrer Schulzeit.

She enjoys recalling her experiences, especially those of her school days.

154. The genitive of the demonstrative pronoun refers to an *oblique case* in a sentence, while the possessive adjective refers to the *subject*.

Der Graf hat diesem Manne und dessen Sohne alles anvertraut.

The count has intrusted everything to this man and to his (the man's) son.

Der Graf hat diesem Manne und seinem Sohne alles anvertraut.

The count has intrusted everything to this man and his (the count's) son.

155. The neuter nominative and accusative form *dieses* often omits its ending *es* and becomes *dies*.

156. *Solch* may precede the indefinite article and is then not declined (see 96): nom. *solch einer*; gen. *solch eines*.

157. The demonstrative pronouns *das* and *dies*, the indefinite *es*, and the interrogative *welches* are used with the verb *sein* and a predicate noun of any gender and number to express identity of the subject and predicate. The predicate noun governs the verb.

Das sind Bücher, *those are books.*

Dies ist eine Rose, *this is a rose.*

Es sind Äpfel, *they are apples.*

Welches sind die schönsten Blumen? *Which are the most beautiful flowers?*

NOTE. For the demonstrative *der*, *die*, *das* used for the personal pronouns see 130.

✓ 158. *The former* is expressed by *jener* and *the latter* by *dieser*.

Herr Schmidt und Herr Bruns sind Nachbarn; dieser ist reich, jener arm.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Bruns are neighbors; the former (Mr. S.) is poor, the latter (Mr. B.) rich.

159. The dative and the accusative of *dies* and *das* after a preposition are often replaced by *hier* or *da* plus a preposition (cf. 128).

Davon weiß ich nichts.

Of that I know nothing.

Dazu bin ich noch nicht bereit.

I am not ready for that yet.

Hierin stimmten sie nicht überein.

In this they did not agree.

160. The idea of nearness or remoteness is emphasized by using the adverbs *hier*, *da*, or *dort* in connection with the demonstratives.

Dieser Mann hier ist reicher als jener dort.

This man here is richer than that one yonder.

161. **Indefinite pronouns.** The indefinite pronouns are *man*, *one*; *jemand*, *somebody*; *niemand*, *nobody*; *jedermann*, *everybody*; *etwas*, *some, something*; and *nichts*, *nothing*. They are declined as follows:

man	jemand	jedermann
eines	jemand's	jedermann's
einem	jemand(em)	jedermann
einen	jemand(en)	jedermann

NOTE. *Niemand* is declined like *jemand*. *Etwas*, sometimes contracted to *was*, and *nichts* are indeclinable. Notice also that the oblique cases of *man* are replaced by *ein-*.

162. The following indefinite adjectives are used also as indefinite pronouns. In the singular: *einer*, *irgend einer*; in both singular and plural: *jeder*, *jedweder*, *jedlicher*, and *keiner*; in the plural

only: alle, andere, beide, einige, etliche, manche, mehre, mehrere, viele, and wenige. Of these the following may be preceded:

1. By the definite article: der andere, die beiden, der eine, der jede, der jedwede, der jegliche.

2. By the indefinite article: ein anderer, ein jeder, ein jeglicher, ein mancher, and ein mehrerer.

NOTE. The words given in the preceding paragraph are declined like adjectives.

163. The interrogatives *wer* and *welch* may be used as indefinite pronouns. They are then frequently accompanied by *irgend*:

Er will uns welche geben.

He wants to give us some.

Ich habe kein Geld. Haben Sie welches (was)?

I have no money. Have you some?

Es muß mir irgend wer etwas leihen.

Somebody must loan me some.

PREPOSITIONS

NOTE. Only those prepositions which are of frequent occurrence are given in the following lists.

164. Prepositions which govern the genitive are:

während, <i>during</i>	dießseit, <i>this side of</i>	um . . . willen, <i>for</i>
wegen, <i>on account of</i>	jenfeit, <i>the other side of</i>	the sake of
statt, <i>instead of</i>	innerhalb, <i>within</i>	
anstatt, <i>instead of</i>	außerhalb, <i>outside of</i>	
trotz, <i>in spite of</i>	unterhalb, <i>below</i>	
	oberhalb, <i>above</i>	

NOTE 1. Wegen sometimes follows the word which it governs. For *meinetwegen* etc. see 129.

NOTE 2. Anstatt and statt govern also an infinitive, as *anstatt zu gehorchen*, *instead of obeying*.

165. Prepositions which govern the dative are :

aus, <i>out of</i>	nach, <i>towards, to, after,</i>	gegenüber, <i>opposite</i>
außer, <i>outside of,</i>	according to	nächst, <i>next to</i>
except	seit, <i>since, for</i>	nebst, <i>besides</i>
bei, <i>by, with, at the</i>	von, <i>of, from, by</i>	samt, <i>together with</i>
house of	zu, <i>to</i>	zuwider, <i>contrary to</i>
mit, <i>with</i>	entgegen, <i>against</i>	

166 When *nach* means *according to*, it follows its noun: *Meiner Meinung nach irren Sie sich, according to my opinion you are mistaken.* Observe also the difference between *nach dem Hause*, *nach Hause*, and *zu Hause*: *Ich gehe nach dem Hause, I am going to the house*; *Ich gehe nach Hause, I am going home*; *Ich bin zu Hause, I am at home.* Also note the difference between *ich gehe nach ihm, I am going after him* (that is, to get him), and *ich gehe zu ihm, I am going to see him, I am going to his house.* The present tense of a verb accompanied by the dative after *seit* is used to express an action or a state which began in the past and still continues in the present: *Er ist schon seit einer Woche krank, he has been sick for a week*; *Wir wohnen seit dem ersten Mai in unserem neuen Hause, we have been living in our new house since the first of May.*

167. Prepositions which govern the accusative are :

bis, <i>up to</i>	gegen, <i>against</i>	wider, <i>against</i>
durch, <i>through</i>	ohne, <i>without</i>	entlang, <i>along</i>
für, <i>for</i>	um, <i>about, around</i>	

NOTE. *Ohne* and *um* are followed also by an infinitive, as *ohne ihn zu sehen, without seeing him*; *um kurz zu sein, to be brief.*

168. Prepositions which govern both the dative and the accusative are :

an, <i>at, to, by</i>	in, <i>in, into, to</i>	unter, <i>under</i>
auf, <i>on, upon, for</i>	neben, <i>beside</i>	vor, <i>before, ago</i>
hinter, <i>behind</i>	über, <i>above, across</i>	zwischen, <i>between, among</i>

169. The prepositions of the preceding paragraph govern the *dative* in expressions :

1. Of *place where, in which.*
2. Of *time when.*

Die Kinder sind auf dem Dach, *the children are on the roof.*

Die Kinder laufen in dem Garten, *the children are running in the garden.*

Fritz geht am Sonnabend immer nach Hause, *Fred always goes home on Saturday.*

Vor einer Woche war ich zu Hause, *a week ago I was at home.*

Im Juni schließt die Schule, *school closes in June.*

170. The prepositions given under paragraph 168 govern the *accusative* in expressions :

1. Of *place where to, towards, or into which.*
2. Of *time how long, until when.*

Die Kinder laufen in den Garten.

The children are running into the garden.

Fritz geht nur auf einen Tag nach Hause.

Fred is going home only for a day.

Heute über einen Monat werden wir in Berlin sein.

A month from to-day we shall be in Berlin.

171. In abstract expressions where the idea of motion or of place does not appear *an, in, unter, and vor* take the *dative*, *auf* and *über* the *accusative*.

An ihren Früchten sollt ihr sie erkennen.

By their fruits ye shall know them.

In der Hinsicht haben Sie recht.

In that respect you are right.

Ich freue mich über meine Klasse.

I am delighted with my class.

172. The following examples may serve to illustrate more fully the use of the prepositions which govern both the dative and the accusative.

ACCUSATIVE

DATIVE

Ich lege das Buch auf den Tisch. <i>I lay the book on the table.</i>	Das Buch liegt auf dem Tisch. <i>The book lies on the table.</i>
Ich gehe in das Zimmer. <i>I am going into the room.</i>	Ich gehe in dem Zimmer auf und ab. <i>I am walking to and fro in the room.</i>
Ich gehe hinter das Haus. <i>I am going behind the house.</i>	Ich gehe hinter dem Hause. <i>I am walking behind the house.</i>
Ich gehe an die Tür. <i>I am going to the door.</i>	Ich bin an der Tür. <i>I am at the door.</i>
Ich schreibe den Satz an die Tafel. <i>I am writing the sentence on the board.</i>	Der Satz steht an der Tafel. <i>The sentence is on the board.</i>
Das Kind setzte sich neben sie. <i>The child sat down beside her.</i>	Das Kind saß neben ihr. <i>The child sat beside her.</i>
Die Sitzung dauerte bis spät in die Nacht. <i>The session lasted far into the night.</i>	Wir kamen spät in der Nacht nach Hause. <i>We came home late at night.</i>
Über den Punkt sagte er nichts. <i>He did n't say anything concerning that point.</i>	Mich graut vor der Prüfung. <i>I dread the examination.</i>

173. The definite article often contracts with a preposition.

an dem = am	gegen das = gegenß	über das = übers
an das = anß	hinter dem = hinterm	um das = umß
auf das = aufß	hinter das = hinterß	unter dem = unterm
außer dem = außerm	in dem = im	unter das = untern
bei dem = beim	in das = inß	von dem = vom
durch das = durchß	über dem = überm	zu dem = zum
für das = fürß	über den = übern	zu der = zur

CONJUNCTIONS

174. Conjunctions are of two kinds, coördinate and subordinate. Coördinate conjunctions connect elements of the same kind or rank. Subordinate conjunctions connect elements of unequal rank.

175. Coördinate conjunctions. Some of the most common pure coördinate conjunctions are :

1. Simple 2. Correlative

und, <i>and</i>	ebenso . . . wie, (<i>just</i>) as . . . as
aber, <i>but</i>	nicht nur . . . sondern auch, } <i>not only . . . but also</i>
allein, <i>but, yet</i>	nicht allein . . . sondern auch, }
sondern, <i>but</i>	sowohl . . . als (or auch), as well . . . as, both . . . and
denn, <i>for</i>	entweder . . . oder, <i>either . . . or</i>
oder, <i>or</i>	weder . . . noch, <i>neither . . . nor</i>

176. The above conjunctions do not affect the position of the verb. Entweder . . . oder, however, may take either the natural or the inverted order: Entweder er ist nicht fleißig oder er ist dumm, or Entweder ist er nicht fleißig oder er ist (or ist er) dumm, *he is either lazy or stupid.*

177. Aber is used after negative as well as affirmative statements. It qualifies the preceding statement, but does not contradict it.

Er ist begabt, aber faul.

He is talented, but lazy.

Sie ist nicht hübsch, aber sie ist gut.

She is not pretty, but she is good.

Er kam nicht, aber er blieb nicht ohne Grund zu Hause.

He did n't come, but he had reason for remaining at home.

178. Sondern contradicts, and is used only after a negative.

Er ist nicht reich, sondern arm.

He is not rich, but poor.

Er hat das Haus nicht gemietet, sondern er hat es gekauft.

He did not rent the house, but he bought it.

✓ 179. *Allein* is used very little. It admits the preceding statement, but introduces some limitation.

Die Blume ist schön, allein sie duftet nicht.

The flower is beautiful, but it is not fragrant.

Das Fest verlief prächtig, allein es dauerte zu lange.

The festivity was a great success, but it lasted too long.

180. **Adverbial coördinate conjunctions** generally cause inversion (293). Some of the most common are:

1. **Additive.**

auch, *also*

außerdem, *besides*

dazu, *besides*

zudem, *moreover*

überdies, *furthermore*

bergleichen, *likewise*

namentlich, *particularly*

besonders, *especially*

2. **Partitive.**

teils . . . teils, *partly . . . partly*

einesteils . . . andernteils, } *on the one hand . . . on the*

einerseits . . . anderseits, } *other hand*

3. **Adversative or restrictive.**

hingegen, }

dahingegen, } *on the contrary*

dagegen, }

gleichwohl, }

dennoch, }

jedoch, }

zwar, }

doch, }

nichtsdestoweniger, *nevertheless*

however, nevertheless

übrigens, *moreover*

trotzdem, *in spite of that*

indessen, *meanwhile*

dessenungeachtet, *notwithstanding*

sogar, *even*

sonst, }

andernfalls, } *otherwise*

vielmehr, *but rather*

4. **Ordinal.**

erst, }

erstens, } *first*

zweitens, *second*

drittens, *third, etc.*

dann, *then*

ferner, *further*

darauf, *thereupon*

zuletzt, }

endlich, } *finally*

balb . . . balb, *now*

. . . now

5. ~~Relative~~.

also, <i>so</i>		dann, <i>then</i>	folglich, }
darum, }	therefore, or	freilich, <i>to be sure</i>	fomit, }
deshalb, }	that account	nun, <i>now, conse-</i>	demnach, }
deswegen, }		quently	sonach, }
daher, <i>hence</i>		so, <i>so</i>	

NOTE. An illative conjunction joins an inference or a conclusion to a preceding clause.

181. Subordinate conjunctions. Subordinate conjunctions connect dependent with principal clauses. The verb in a dependent clause stands at the end. For exceptions see 295-297.

182. The following list contains only the most important subordinate conjunctions:

als, <i>as, when</i>	nachdem, <i>after</i>	wann, <i>when</i>
als ob, } <i>as if,</i>	je nachdem, <i>according as</i>	weil, <i>because</i>
als wenn, } <i>as though</i>	ob, <i>whether</i>	wenn, <i>if, when</i>
bevor, <i>before</i>	obgleich, }	wenn auch, }
bis, <i>until</i>	ob schon, }	wenn gleich, }
da, <i>as, since</i>	obwohl, }	wenn schon, }
damit, <i>in order that</i>	seit, <i>since (of time)</i>	warum, }
daß, <i>that</i>	sobald, }	weßhalb, }
ehe, <i>before</i>	sobald als, }	wie, <i>how</i>
falls, <i>in case that</i>	sooft, }	wo, <i>where</i>
indem, }	sooft als, }	woher, <i>whence</i>
indessen, } <i>while, as</i>	während, <i>while</i>	wohin, <i>whither</i>

183. When =
1. Wann in direct or indirect questions.
 2. Als in referring to one occasion in past time.
 3. Wenn {
 - in referring to the present and the future.
 - in referring to repeated or customary action in the past.

184. **Wann** is used only in direct or indirect questions

Wann wird der Arzt kommen?

When will the doctor come?

Ich weiß nicht, wann er kommt.

I do not know when he will come.

185. **Als** as a temporal conjunction refers to one occasion in past time.

Ich wachte auf, als die Uhr sechs schlug.

I awoke when the clock struck six.

Er war schon hier, als ich kam.

He was here when I came.

Als ich ihn sah, dachte ich an Sie.

When I saw him I thought of you.

186. **Wenn** as a temporal conjunction refers to the present or the future in all circumstances, but to the past only in case of customary or repeated action. It cannot be used in a question.

Die Blumen blühen, wenn es Frühjahr wird.

The flowers bloom when spring comes.

Er wird kommen, wenn es zu spät ist.

He will come when it is too late.

Fred kam immer, wenn die Stunde schon angefangen hatte.

Fred always came when the lesson had begun.

Wenn ich ihn sah, dachte ich an Sie.

Whenever I saw him I thought of you.

INTERJECTIONS

187. **Interjections** are used to express sudden emotion, a feeling of surprise, or a command.

188. When an interjection is used in connection with the names of the Deity the expression must not be translated literally. This would be misinterpreting the meaning of the German phrase.

VERBS

189. The verb in German bears a strong resemblance to the verb in English. It has two voices, the active and the passive; four moods, the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, and conditional; six tenses, the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, and future perfect; three persons, first, second, and third; two numbers, singular and plural; and two kinds of verbal substantives, the infinitives and participles.

190. Notice the following outline of the verb as to form and meaning:

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--------------|--|---|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. weak: loben (224). 2. strong: schlagen (231). 3. irregular weak: brennen (230). | | | | |
| A. Form | <table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">{</td> <td rowspan="2">4. auxiliary</td> <td>(a) of tense: haben, sein, werden (221-223).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) of mood: dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen (237).</td> </tr> </table> | { | 4. auxiliary | (a) of tense: haben, sein, werden (221-223). | (b) of mood: dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen (237). |
| { | 4. auxiliary | | | (a) of tense: haben, sein, werden (221-223). | |
| | | (b) of mood: dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen (237). | | | |
| B. Meaning | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. transitive: loben, schlagen (196). 2. intransitive: fallen, leben. | | | | |

191. No verb can be conjugated without the aid of the auxiliary verbs of tense, but the auxiliaries themselves may be used independently of other verbs.

192. A verb may be conjugated with the auxiliary verbs of mood to express ability, necessity, and the like.

193. Weak verbs in German correspond to regular verbs in English. The imperfect ends in *te* or *ete*, the tense sign of weak verbs, and the past participle in *t* or *et*. The stem vowel never changes

loben, lobte, gelobt, *to praise*
 reden, redete, geredet, *to speak*
 rudern, ruderte, gerudert, *to row*
 handeln, handelte, gehandelt, *to act*

194. Strong verbs in German correspond to irregular verbs in English. In the imperfect the stem vowel changes and there is no ending to indicate tense. The past participle ends in *en*.

fallen, fiel, gefallen, to fall
schlagen, schlug, geschlagen, to strike

195. Irregular weak verbs have the characteristics of both strong and weak verbs. They have vowel change and add the tense sign *te* in the imperfect, as *brennen, brannte, gebrannt, to burn*.

196. Only transitive verbs have voice — the active and the passive (**200**). In the active voice the subject is acting, in the passive voice the subject is acted upon.

Ich lobe den Mann.
I am praising the man.
Ich werde gelobt.
I am being praised.

197. The principal parts of a verb are the present infinitive, the first person of the imperfect indicative, and the past participle. It is of the greatest importance to learn the principal parts of every verb and how they are applied in the conjugation. Examples: *loben, lobte, gelobt; schlagen, schlug, geschlagen*.

198. The present infinitive of most German verbs ends in *en*. Exceptions: *sein, tun*, and verbs in *eln* and *ern*, as *handeln, to act*, and *rubern, to row*.

199. The perfect infinitive is composed of the past participle of the verb to be conjugated and the present infinitive of its auxiliary — *haben* or *sein*.

gelobt haben, to have praised
gekommen sein, to have come

200. The stem of a verb.

1. The **present stem** is found by dropping the ending *en* (*n* after *e* and *er*) of the infinitive.
2. The **imperfect stem** is the second member of the principal parts.

201. The present participle is formed by adding *b* to the present infinitive, as *lobend*, *sehend*. Exceptions: *seind* and *tuend*, whose infinitives are respectively *sein* and *tun*.

202. The gerundive, or future passive participle, in German is formed by using *zu* with the present participle.

Der zu verehrende Mann.

The man to be honored.

Die nie zu vergessenden Taten.

The deeds never to be forgotten.

203. The past participle has the prefix *ge*. Exceptions: inseparable verbs, verbs in *ieren* and *eien*, and the strong participle of the modal auxiliaries (248, 275).

verstehen, verstand, verstanden, to understand

widerstehen, widerstand, widerstanden, to withstand, resist

regieren (12, 3), regierte, regiert, to rule

dürfen, durfte, gedurft or dürfen, to be allowed

204. The first and third persons plural, present indicative and subjunctive, are always like the present infinitive. Exceptions: *sein* (221) and *tun*, which has *tuen* in the subjunctive.

205. The stem vowel of the present subjunctive in all German verbs is always like that of the present infinitive.

206. The use of *haben* as an auxiliary. All transitive verbs and most intransitive verbs are conjugated with *haben*.

207. Verbs conjugated with *haben*.

1. All transitive verbs.
2. All reflexive verbs.
3. The modal auxiliaries.
4. Most impersonal verbs.
5. Durative intransitive verbs.

NOTE. Durative intransitive verbs express duration without calling attention to the beginning or the end of an act. They refer to the whole duration of an action even though it take but a second.

Der Lehrer hat den Schüler gelobt, *the teacher praised the pupil.*

Der Lehrer hat sich gelobt, *the teacher praised himself.*

Wer hat das Buch gewollt? *Who wanted the book?*

Es hat geregnet, *it rained.*

Ich habe gut geschlafen, *I slept well.*

Das Kind hat geweint, *the child has been crying.*

Die Blume hat geblüht, *the flower has bloomed.*

Er hat den ganzen Tag geritten, *he rode the whole day.*

Das Kind hat geschrien, *the child screamed.*

Die Lokomotive hat gepfiffen, *the engine whistled.*

208. The use of *sein* as an auxiliary. Only intransitive verbs are conjugated with *sein*. If, however, they call attention to the duration of an act, they are conjugated with *haben* (207, note).

209. Verbs conjugated with *sein*.

1. Verbs which express a change of condition.
2. Verbs which denote motion to or from a place.
3. Verbs which denote motion pure and simple without calling attention to duration.
4. Verbs which call attention to the beginning, the end, or the result of an action.
5. The following impersonal verbs: *geschehen, gelingen, glücken, geraten, mißlingen, mißglücken, mißraten.*
6. *Sein, werden, bleiben.*

Der Mann ist gestorben, *the man died.*

Karl ist in das Dorf geritten, *Carl rode into the village.*

Das Kind ist gefallen, *the child fell.*

Er ist eingeschlafen, *he went to sleep.*

Er ist aufgewacht, *he has waked up.*

Die Blume ist erblüht, *the flower has blossomed out.*

Das Schiff ist gesunken, *the ship has sunk.*

Es ist geschehen, *it has happened.*

Es ist mir gelungen, *I succeeded.*

Ich bin da geblieben, *I stayed there.*

210. Classification of tenses. The tenses may be classified as follows:

1. Simple: present and imperfect.
2. Compound: perfect, pluperfect, future, future perfect, present conditional, and perfect conditional.

NOTE. Compound tenses take an auxiliary, simple tenses do not, as *ich habe gelobt, ich werde loben*; but *ich liebe, ich lobte*.

211. Formation of tenses. The perfect indicative is formed by adding the past participle to the present indicative of either *sein* or *haben*.

212. The perfect subjunctive is formed by adding the past participle to the present subjunctive of either *sein* or *haben*.

213. The pluperfect indicative is formed by adding the past participle to the imperfect indicative of either *sein* or *haben*.

214. The pluperfect subjunctive is formed by adding the past participle to the imperfect subjunctive of either *sein* or *haben*.

215. The future indicative is formed by adding the present infinitive to the present indicative of *werden*.

216. The future subjunctive is formed by adding the present infinitive to the present subjunctive of *werden*.

217. The future perfect indicative is formed by adding the perfect infinitive (199) to the present indicative of *werden*.

218. The future perfect subjunctive is formed by adding the perfect infinitive to the present subjunctive of *werden*.

219. The present conditional is formed by adding the present infinitive to the imperfect subjunctive of *werden*.

220. The perfect conditional is formed by adding the perfect infinitive to the imperfect subjunctive of *werden*.

NOTE. Apply the above remarks to the conjugations which follow.

Sprichwörter. Übung macht den Meister.

Was Hanschen nicht lernt, lernt Hans nimmermehr.

221. Conjugation of *sein*, to be.

<i>sein</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>gewesen</i> (197)
<i>seiend</i> (201)		<i>gewesen sein</i> (199)
<i>sei</i>	<i>seid</i>	<i>seien Sie</i> (240)

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE
Present

<i>ich bin</i>	<i>sei</i>
<i>du bist</i>	<i>seiest</i>
<i>er ist</i>	<i>sei</i>
<i>wir sind</i>	<i>seien</i>
<i>ihr seid</i>	<i>seiet</i>
<i>sie sind</i>	<i>seien</i>

Imperfect

<i>ich war</i>	<i>wäre</i>
<i>du warst</i>	<i>wärest</i>
<i>er war</i>	<i>wäre</i>
<i>wir waren</i>	<i>wären</i>
<i>ihr wart</i>	<i>wäret</i>
<i>sie waren</i>	<i>wären</i>

INDICATIVE

<i>ich werde sein</i>
<i>du wirst sein</i>
<i>er wird sein</i>
<i>wir werden sein</i>
<i>ihr werdet sein</i>
<i>sie werden sein</i>

<i>ich werde gewesen sein</i>
<i>du wirst gewesen sein</i>
<i>er wird gewesen sein</i>
<i>wir werden gewesen sein</i>
<i>ihr werdet gewesen sein</i>
<i>sie werden gewesen sein</i>

INDICATIVE

Perfect

<i>ich bin gewesen</i>	<i>sei gewesen</i>
<i>du bist gewesen</i>	<i>seiest gewesen</i>
<i>er ist gewesen</i>	<i>sei gewesen</i>
<i>wir sind gewesen</i>	<i>seien gewesen</i>
<i>ihr seid gewesen</i>	<i>seiet gewesen</i>
<i>sie sind gewesen</i>	<i>seien gewesen</i>

Pluperfect

<i>ich war gewesen</i>	<i>wäre gewesen</i>
<i>du warst gewesen</i>	<i>wärest gewesen</i>
<i>er war gewesen</i>	<i>wäre gewesen</i>
<i>wir waren gewesen</i>	<i>wären gewesen</i>
<i>ihr wart gewesen</i>	<i>wäret gewesen</i>
<i>sie waren gewesen</i>	<i>wären gewesen</i>

Future

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>werde sein</i>
<i>werdest sein</i>
<i>werde sein</i>
<i>werden sein</i>
<i>werdet sein</i>
<i>werden sein</i>

Future Perfect

<i>werde gewesen sein</i>
<i>werdest gewesen sein</i>
<i>werde gewesen sein</i>
<i>werden gewesen sein</i>
<i>werdet gewesen sein</i>
<i>werden gewesen sein</i>

<i>Present</i>	<i>CONDITIONALS</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
ich würde sein		würde gewesen sein
du würdest sein		würdest gewesen sein
er würde sein		würde gewesen sein
wir würden sein		würden gewesen sein
ihr würdet sein		würdet gewesen sein
sie würden sein		würden gewesen sein

222. Conjugation of *haben*, to have.

		<i>haben</i>	<i>hatte</i>	<i>gehabt</i> (197)
		<i>habend</i> (201)		<i>gehabt haben</i> (199)
		<i>habe</i>	<i>habt</i>	<i>haben Sie</i> (240)
INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE		
		<i>Present</i>		<i>Perfect</i>
ich habe	<i>habe</i>	ich habe gehabt	<i>habe gehabt</i>	
du hast	<i>habeſt</i>	du haſt gehabt	<i>habeſt gehabt</i>	
er hat	<i>habe</i>	er hat gehabt	<i>habe gehabt</i>	
wir haben	<i>haben</i>	wir haben gehabt	<i>haben gehabt</i>	
ihr habt	<i>habet</i>	ihr habt gehabt	<i>habet gehabt</i>	
sie haben	<i>haben</i>	sie haben gehabt	<i>haben gehabt</i>	
		<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>
ich hatte	<i>hätte</i>	ich hatte gehabt	<i>hätte gehabt</i>	
du hättest	<i>hätteſt</i>	du hätteſt gehabt	<i>hätteſt gehabt</i>	
er hätte	<i>hätte</i>	er hatte gehabt	<i>hätte gehabt</i>	
wir hätten	<i>hätten</i>	wir hatten gehabt	<i>hätten gehabt</i>	
ihr hättet	<i>hättet</i>	ihr hättet gehabt	<i>hättet gehabt</i>	
sie hätten	<i>hätten</i>	sie hatten gehabt	<i>hätten gehabt</i>	
INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE		
		<i>Future</i>		
ich werde haben		werde haben		
du wirſt haben		werdeſt haben		
er wird haben		werde haben		
wir werden haben		werden haben		
ihr werdet haben		werdet haben		
sie werden haben		werden haben		

INDICATIVE

Future Perfect

SUBJUNCTIVE

ich werde gehabt haben	werde gehabt haben
du wirst gehabt haben	werdest gehabt haben
er wird gehabt haben	werde gehabt haben
wir werden gehabt haben	werden gehabt haben
ihr werdet gehabt haben	werdet gehabt haben
sie werden gehabt haben	werden gehabt haben

CONDITIONALS

*Present**Perfect*

ich würde haben	würde gehabt haben
du würdest haben	würdest gehabt haben
er würde haben	würde gehabt haben
wir würden haben	würden gehabt haben
ihr würdet haben	würdet gehabt haben
sie würden haben	würden gehabt haben

NOTE. The conditionals are periphrastic forms of the subjunctive, and may be used instead of it in conditional clauses and in indirect discourse.

223. Conjugation of *werden*, *to become*, *grow*.

werden	wurde (ward)	geworden (197)
werdend (201)		geworden sein (199)
werde	werdet	werden Sie (240)

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

*Present**Perfect*

ich werde	werde	ich bin geworden	sei geworden
du wirst	werdest	du bist geworden	seiest geworden
er wird	werde	er ist geworden	sei geworden
wir werden	werden	wir sind geworden	seien geworden
ihr werdet	werdet	ihr seid geworden	seiet geworden
sie werden	werden	sie sind geworden	seien geworden

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

Imperfect

ich wurde (ward)	würde
du wurdest (wardst)	würdest
er wurde (ward)	würde
wir wurden	würden
ihr werdet	würdet
sie wurden	würden

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

Pluperfect

ich war geworden	wäre geworden
du warst geworden	wärest geworden
er war geworden	wäre geworden
wir waren geworden	wären geworden
ihr wart geworden	wäret geworden
sie waren geworden	wären geworden

INDICATIVE

ich werde werden
du wirst werden
er wird werden
wir werden werden
ihr werdet werden
sie werden werden

SUBJUNCTIVE

Future

ich werde werden
du werdest werden
er werde werden
wir werden werden
ihr werdet werden
wir werden werden

Future Perfect

ich werde geworden sein	werde geworden sein
du wirst geworden sein	werdest geworden sein
er wird geworden sein	werde geworden sein
wir werden geworden sein	werden geworden sein
ihr werdet geworden sein	werdet geworden sein
sie werden geworden sein	werden geworden sein

CONDITIONALS

Present

ich würde werden
du würdest werden
er würde werden
wir würden werden
ihr würdet werden
sie würden werden

Perfect

würde geworden sein
würdest geworden sein
würde geworden sein
würden geworden sein
würdet geworden sein
würden geworden sein

224. Weak verbs. Conjugation of *loben*, to praise.

loben	lobte	gelobt (197)
lobend (201)		gelobt haben (199)
lobe	lobt	loben Sie (240)

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE		INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>Present</i>		<i>Perfect</i>	
ich lobe	lobe	ich habe gelobt	habe gelobt
du lobst	lobest	du hast gelobt	habest gelobt
er lobt	lobe	er hat gelobt	habe gelobt
wir loben	loben	wir haben gelobt	haben gelobt
ihr lobt	lobet	ihr habt gelobt	habet gelobt
sie loben	loben	sie haben gelobt	haben gelobt
<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>	
ich lobte	lobte	ich hatte gelobt	hätte gelobt
du lobtest	lobtest	du hattest gelobt	hättest gelobt
er lobte	lobte	er hatte gelobt	hätte gelobt
wir lobten	lobten	wir hatten gelobt	hätten gelobt
ihr lobtet	lobtet	ihr hattet gelobt	hättet gelobt
sie lobten	lobten	sie hatten gelobt	hätten gelobt

INDICATIVE	<i>Future</i>	SUBJUNCTIVE
ich werde loben		werde loben
du wirst loben		werdest loben
er wird loben		werde loben
wir werden loben		werden loben
ihr werdet loben		werdet loben
sie werden loben		werden loben
<i>Future Perfect</i>		
ich werde gelobt haben		werde gelobt haben
du wirst gelobt haben		werdest gelobt haben
er wird gelobt haben		werde gelobt haben
wir werden gelobt haben		werden gelobt haben
ihr werdet gelobt haben		werdet gelobt haben
sie werden gelobt haben		werden gelobt haben

CONDITIONALS

<i>Present</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
ich würde loben	würde gelobt haben
du würdest loben	würdest gelobt haben
er würde loben	würde gelobt haben
wir würden loben	würden gelobt haben
ihr würdet loben	würdet gelobt haben
sie würden loben	würden gelobt haben

225. Table of endings for both *weak* and *strong* verbs.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>
1. e	1. e	1.	1.
2. ft	2. est	2. ft	2. ft
3. t	3. e	3.	3.
1. en	1. en	1. u	1. u
2. t	2. et	2. t	2. t
3. en	3. en	3. u	3. u

226. *Weak verbs* in *eln* or *ern* drop *e* before *l* and *r* when an ending is added which begins with *e*. Notice the following forms of *handeln*, *to act*, and *rudern*, *to row*:

handeln	handelte	gehandelt	rudern	ruderte	gerudert
handelnd		gehandelt haben	rudern		gerudert haben
handle	handelt	handeln Sie	rudre	rudert	rudern Sie

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Present</i>
ich handle	handle	ich rudre	rudre
du handelst	handlest	du ruderst	ruderst
er handelt	handle	er rudert	rudre
wir handeln	handlen	wir rudern	rudren
ihr handelt	handlet	ihr rudert	rudret
sie handeln	handlen	sie rudern	rudren

227. Connective e in weak verbs. Weak verbs which have the connecting vowel *e* before the regular endings *st*, *t*, and *te* are those whose stem ends :

1. In a dental *b* or *t*, as *reden* and *beten*.
2. In a single *m* or *n* (except *lernen* and *warnen*), as *atmen* and *regnen* ; but *flemmst*, *sonnt*, etc., with double *m* or *n*.

228. Weak verbs with sibilant stems. Weak verbs whose stems end in the sibilants *f*, *sp*, *ff*, *ß*, *sch*, *z*, and *g* generally add *t* instead of *st* in the present indicative second singular, and they always omit the connecting vowel before *t* and *te*.

229. Examples of verbs having connective *e* and of verbs with sibilant stems : *reden*, to *speak* ; *atmen*, to *breathe* ; *rasen*, to *rave* ; *grüßen*, to *greet* ; *wünschen*, to *wish* ; *reizen*, to *excite*, *charm*.

<i>reden</i>	<i>rebet</i>	<i>geredet</i>	<i>rasen</i>	<i>raste</i>	<i>gerast</i>
<i>atmen</i>	<i>atmete</i>	<i>geatmet</i>	<i>grüßen</i>	<i>grüßte</i>	<i>gegrüßt</i>
			<i>wünschen</i>	<i>wünschte</i>	<i>gewünscht</i>
			<i>reizen</i>	<i>reizte</i>	<i>gereizt</i>

PRESENT INDICATIVE

<i>ich rede</i>	<i>atme</i>	<i>rase</i>	<i>grüße</i>	<i>wünsche</i>	<i>reize</i>
<i>du redest</i>	<i>atmest</i>	<i>raf(ef)t</i>	<i>grüß(ef)t</i>	<i>wünsch(ef)t</i>	<i>reiz(ef)t</i>
<i>er redet</i>	<i>atmet</i>	<i>raft</i>	<i>grüßt</i>	<i>wünscht</i>	<i>reizt</i>
<i>wir reden</i>	<i>atmen</i>	<i>rasen</i>	<i>grüßen</i>	<i>wünschen</i>	<i>reizen</i>
<i>ihr redet</i>	<i>atmet</i>	<i>raft</i>	<i>grüßt</i>	<i>wünscht</i>	<i>reizt</i>
<i>sie reden</i>	<i>atmen</i>	<i>rasen</i>	<i>grüßen</i>	<i>wünschen</i>	<i>reizen</i>

Sprichwörter. *Aller Anfang ist schwer.*

Wer A sagt, muß auch B sagen.

Keine Rosen ohne Dornen.

Ende gut, alles gut.

Wenn die Not am größten, ist Gottes Hilfe am nächsten.

Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde.

Ein gutes Gewissen ist ein sanftes Ruhekissen.

Müßiggang ist aller Laster Anfang.

Wer den Pfennig nicht ehrt, ist des Talers nicht wert.

230. Irregular weak verbs. Irregular weak verbs have in the imperfect stem and the perfect participle the characteristics of both strong and weak verbs. They are :

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE			
brennen	brannte	gebrannt	brennte
bringen	brachte	gebracht	brächte
denken	dachte	gedacht	dächte
dünken	deuchte	gedeucht	deuchte
kennen	kante	gekannt	kante
nennen	nannte	genannt	nennte
rennen	rannte	gerannt	rennte
senden	sandte	gesandt	sendete
wenden	wandte	gewandt	wendete

NOTE. Dünken, senden, and wenden are often regularly weak.

231. Strong verbs. Conjugation of *schlagen*, to strike, hit.

schlagen	schlag	geschlagen (197)	
schlagend (201)		geschlagen haben (199)	
schlag(e)	schlagt	schlagen Sie (240)	
INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE		INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>Present</i>		<i>Perfect</i>	
ich schlage	schlage	ich habe geschlagen	habe geschlagen
du schlägst	schlagest	du hast geschlagen	habest geschlagen
er schlägt	schlage	er hat geschlagen	habe geschlagen
wir schlagen	schlagen	wir haben geschlagen	haben geschlagen
ihr schlagt	schlaget	ihr habt geschlagen	habet geschlagen
sie schlagen	schlagen	sie haben geschlagen	haben geschlagen
<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>	
ich schlug	schlüge	ich hatte geschlagen	hätte geschlagen
du schlugst	schlügest	du hattest geschlagen	hättest geschlagen
er schlug	schlüge	er hatte geschlagen	hätte geschlagen
wir schlugen	schlügen	wir hätten geschlagen	hätten geschlagen
ihr schlugt	schlüget	ihr hattet geschlagen	hättet geschlagen
sie schlugen	schlügen	sie hätten geschlagen	hätten geschlagen

INDICATIVE	<i>Future</i>	SUBJUNCTIVE
ich werde schlagen		werde schlagen
du wirst schlagen		werdest schlagen
er wird schlagen		werde schlagen
wir werden schlagen		werden schlagen
ihr werdet schlagen		werdet schlagen
sie werden schlagen		werden schlagen

Future Perfect

ich werde geschlagen haben	werde geschlagen haben
du wirst geschlagen haben	werdest geschlagen haben
er wird geschlagen haben	werde geschlagen haben
wir werden geschlagen haben	werden geschlagen haben
ihr werdet geschlagen haben	werdet geschlagen haben
sie werden geschlagen haben	werden geschlagen haben

CONDITIONALS

<i>Present</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
ich würde schlagen	ich würde geschlagen haben
du würdest schlagen	du würdest geschlagen haben
er würde schlagen	er würde geschlagen haben
wir würden schlagen	wir würden geschlagen haben
ihr würdet schlagen	ihr würdet geschlagen haben
sie würden schlagen	sie würden geschlagen haben

232. The present indicative of strong verbs. Examples of the present indicative of strong verbs: *schlagen, to strike, hit*; *sprechen, to speak*; *sehen, to see*; *gehen, to go*.

ich schlage	ich spreche	ich sehe	ich gehe
du schlägst	du sprichst	du siehst	du gehst
er schlägt	er spricht	er sieht	er geht
wir schlagen	wir sprechen	wir sehen	wir gehen
ihr schlagt	ihr sprecht	ihr seht	ihr geht
sie schlagen	sie sprechen	sie sehen	sie gehen

233. Strong verbs whose stem vowel is *a* have vowel mutation in the second and third persons singular present indicative. Also *laufen*, *saufen*, and *stoßen*. Exceptions: *schaffen* and *schallen*.

234. Strong verbs whose stem vowel is short *e* have short *i* in the second and third persons singular present indicative and in the *bu* form of the imperative. Three verbs whose stem vowel is long *e* also belong to this class. They are: *geben*, *nehmen*, and *treten*.

NOTE. The stem vowel *e* of strong verbs is short when it is followed by two consonants, provided the first of the two is not *h*; see also 6 and 7, 2. Examples: *essen*, *helfen*, *treffen*.

235. Six strong verbs whose stem vowel is long *e* have *ie* in the second and third persons singular present indicative and in the *bu* form of the imperative. They are: *befehlen*, *empfehlen*, *geschehen*, *lesen*, *sehen*, and *stehen*.

236. Eight strong verbs whose stem vowel is long *e* have no vowel change. They are: *bewegen*, *gehen*, *genesen*, *heben*, *pflügen*, *scheren*, *stehen*, and *weben*.

237. Strong verbs whose stems end in *d* or *t* take the connecting vowel *e* before the endings *st* and *t*. They are: *binden*, *finden*, *leiden*, *meiden*, *scheiden*, *schinden*, *schneiden*, *schwinden*, *sieden*, *winden*, *bieten*, *bitten*, *gleiten*, *reiten*, *schreiten*, and *streiten*. The following use *e* before *t* only in the second plural of the present and imperfect and in the second plural imperative; they omit it before *st* in the present, but *may* have it in the imperfect:

1. *laden*, *braten*, *halten*, *raten*.
2. *treten*.
3. *bersten*, *fechten*, *flechten*, *gelten*, *schelten*.

NOTE. The verbs under 3, and all but *laden* under 1, omit the tense sign *t* in the third person present indicative, as *es gilt*, *er hält*.

238. Strong verbs with stems ending in a sibilant, *s*, *ff*, *ß*, *sch*, *z*, and *g*, often omit the connecting vowel *e*, and the endings *est* and *et* then become *t*. The third singular present indicative never takes the connecting vowel. Notice the following examples:

PRESENT INDICATIVE

ich esse	ich heiße	ich sitze
du ißt (isst)	du heißt (heißest)	du sitzt (sitzest)
er ißt	er heißt	er sitzt
wir essen	wir heißen	wir sitzen
ihr eßt (esst)	ihr heißt (heißet)	ihr sitzt (sitzet)
sie essen	sie heißen	sie sitzen

239. List of strong verbs whose stem ends in a sibilant :

1. *genesen, kiesen, lesen, preisen.*
2. *essen, fressen, messen.*
3. *sich befehlen, beißen, fließen, genießen, gießen, gleißen, heißen, reißer, schießen, schleissen, schmeissen, sprießen, stoßen, verbrießen.*
4. *breischen, kreischen, löschen.*
5. *sitzen, schmeltzen.*

240. The imperative of strong verbs. Examples :

schlag(e)	schlagt	schlagen Sie
sprich	sprecht	sprechen Sie
lies	lest	lesen Sie
geh(e)	geht	gehen Sie

241. The *du* form of the imperative of strong verbs often omits the ending *e*. It is always omitted in those verbs which change *e* to *i* or *ie*, except in *sehen*, which has both *sieh* and *siehe*.

242. The pronoun *Sie*, in imperative forms, is always expressed, but *du* and *ihr* are expressed only in case of emphasis.

243. The *ihr* form is always like the second plural present indicative. For the vowel in the *du* form see **234-236**.

244. Vowel mutation in the imperative of strong verbs occurs only in those verbs whose stem vowel is mutated in the infinitive.

245. The imperfect subjunctive of strong verbs is formed on the imperfect stem by mutating the stem vowel (*a*, *o*, *u*) and adding *e*.

246. Separable verbs. A separable verb is composed of a verb and a separable prefix. The prefix of a separable verb always bears the accent. For the order see **304**.

247. Conjugation of aufstehen, to stand up.

aufstehen	stand . . . auf	aufgestanden
aufstehend		aufgestanden sein
stehe auf	steht auf	stehen Sie auf

INDICATIVE

Present

ich stehe auf
du stehst auf
er steht auf
wir stehen auf
ihr steht auf
sie stehen auf

Imperfect

ich stand auf
du standest auf
er stand auf
wir standen auf
ihr standet auf
sie standen auf

Perfect

ich bin aufgestanden

Future

ich werde aufstehen

Pluperfect

ich war aufgestanden

Future Perfect

ich werde aufgestanden sein

CONDITIONALS

Present

ich würde aufstehen

Perfect

ich würde aufgestanden sein

248. Inseparable verbs. An inseparable verb is composed of a verb and an inseparable prefix (203, 250).

249. Conjugation of verstehen, to understand.

verstehen	verstand	verstanden
verstehend		verstanden haben
verstehe	versteht	verstehen Sie

INDICATIVE

Present

ich verstehe
du verstehst
er versteht
wir verstehen
ihr versteht
sie verstehen

Imperfect

ich verstand
du verstandest
er verstand
wir verstanden
ihr verstandet
sie verstanden

Perfect

ich habe verstanden

Pluperfect

ich hatte verstanden

Future

ich werde verstehen
etc.

✓ **250. Prefixes.** The inseparable prefixes are *be*, *ge*, *ent* (emp before *f*), *er*, *ver*, *zer*, and *wider*.

251. The separable prefixes are generally prepositions, adverbs, adjectives, or nouns. They usually retain their regular meaning. Examples: *aufstehen*, *fortgehen*, *loslassen*, *haushalten*.

252. The prefixes which may be either separable or inseparable are the prepositions *durch*, *über*, *um*, *unter*, and the adverb *wieder*. When separable the prefix bears the accent, when it is inseparable the verb is accented.

✓ **253. Reflexive verbs.** A reflexive verb is one whose subject is both the doer and the recipient of an action.

254. The reflexive pronoun is the accusative of the corresponding subject form, except in the third person, where it is *sich*. A few reflexive verbs govern the dative and a still smaller number the genitive, as: *ich schmeichle mir*, *du schmeichelst dir*, *er schmeichelt sich*, and *ich spotte meiner*, *du spottest deiner*, *er spottet seiner*.

255. In the simple tenses the reflexive pronoun follows the verb, in the compound tenses it follows the auxiliary.

256. Any German verb may be reflexive if the sense permits.

257. Reflexive verbs do not have a passive voice.

258. Conjugation of *sich schlagen*, to strike one's self.

<i>sich schlagen</i>	<i>schlag sich</i>	(<i>sich</i>) <i>geschlagen</i>
<i>sich schlagend</i>		<i>sich geschlagen haben</i>
<i>schlage dich</i>	<i>schlägt euch</i>	<i>schlagen Sie sich</i>
INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
		<i>Present</i>
<i>ich schlage mich</i>		<i>ich schlage mich</i>
<i>du schlägst dich</i>		<i>du schlagest dich</i>
<i>er schlägt sich</i>		<i>er schlage sich</i>
<i>wir schlagen uns</i>		<i>wir schlagen uns</i>
<i>ihr schlagt euch</i>		<i>ihr schlaget euch</i>
<i>sie schlagen sich</i>		<i>sie schlagen sich</i>

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Imperfect

ich schlug mich
 du schlugst dich
 er schlug sich
 wir schlugen uns
 ihr schlugt euch
 sie schlugen sich

ich schlüge mich
 du schlügest dich
 er schlüge sich
 wir schlügen uns
 ihr schlüget euch
 sie schlügen sich

Perfect

ich habe mich geschlagen
 du hast dich geschlagen
 er hat sich geschlagen
 wir haben uns geschlagen
 ihr habt euch geschlagen
 sie haben sich geschlagen

ich habe mich geschlagen
 du habest dich geschlagen
 er habe sich geschlagen
 wir haben uns geschlagen
 ihr habet euch geschlagen
 sie haben sich geschlagen

Pluperfect

ich hatte mich geschlagen

ich hätte mich geschlagen

Future

ich werde mich schlagen

ich werde mich schlagen

Future Perfect

ich werde mich geschlagen haben ich werde mich geschlagen haben

CONDITIONALS

*Present**Perfect*

ich würde mich schlagen

ich würde mich geschlagen haben

259. Separable reflexive verbs. Reflexive verbs may take a separable or an inseparable prefix (250, 251). The conjugation of *sich umsehen*, to look around, is as follows:

sich umsehen
 sich umsehend
 sieh dich um

sah sich um
 seht euch um

(sich) umgesehen
 sich umgesehen haben
 sehen Sie sich um

INDICATIVE

ich sehe mich um
 du siehst dich um
 er sieht sich um
 wir sehen uns um
 ihr seht euch um
 sie sehen sich um

Present

SUBJUNCTIVE

ich sehe mich um
 du sehest dich um
 er sehe sich um
 wir sehen uns um
 ihr sehet euch um
 sie sehen sich um

Imperfect

ich sah mich um

ich sähe mich um

Perfect

ich habe mich umgesehen

ich habe mich umgesehen

Pluperfect

ich hatte mich umgesehen

ich hätte mich umgesehen

Future

ich werde mich umsehen

ich werde mich umsehen

Future Perfect

ich werde mich umgesehen haben

ich werde mich umgesehen haben

CONDITIONALS

Present

ich würde mich umsehen

Perfect

ich würde mich umgesehen haben

260. The **passive voice**. The German verb forms its passive voice either with *sein* or with *werden* (196). The passive with *werden* may be called the *actional* passive, and the passive with *sein* the *perfective* passive.

261. The **actional passive** denotes action in progress. It is formed by combining the past participle of a transitive verb with the conjugation of the auxiliary verb *werden*. Notice the position of this participle in the conjugation (264).

— **262.** The past participle *geworden* drops the prefix *ge* when preceded by a past participle. Notice the compound tenses in the conjugation (264).

263. The perfective passive denotes completed action. It is formed by combining the past participle of a transitive verb with the conjugation of the auxiliary verb *sein*. Observe carefully the following illustrative sentences showing the difference between the actional and the perfective passive :

Das Haus wird gebaut, *the house is being built.*

Das Haus ist gebaut, *the house is built.*

Die Tür wird geschlossen, *the door is being closed.*

Die Tür ist geschlossen, *the door is closed.*

264. Conjugation of the actional passive. Example: loben, *to praise.*

gelobt werden	wurde gelobt	gelobt worden
gelobt werdend		gelobt worden sein
sei gelobt	seid gelobt	seien Sie gelobt

NOTE. The passive imperative is formed with *sein* instead of *werden*.

INDICATIVE

Present

SUBJUNCTIVE

ich werde gelobt

du wirst gelobt

er wird gelobt

wir werden gelobt

ihr werdet gelobt

sie werden gelobt

ich werde gelobt

du werdest gelobt

er werde gelobt

wir werden gelobt

ihr werdet gelobt

sie werden gelobt

NOTE. Ich werde gelobt means *I am being praised* (263, sentences).

Imperfect

ich wurde gelobt

ich würde gelobt

Perfect

ich bin gelobt worden

ich sei gelobt worden

Pluperfect

ich war gelobt worden

ich wäre gelobt worden

Future

ich werde gelobt werden

ich werde gelobt werden

Future Perfect

ich werde gelobt worden sein

ich werde gelobt worden sein

CONDITIONALS

*Present**Perfect*

ich würde gelobt werden

ich würde gelobt worden sein

265. Conjugation of the perfective passive. Example: retten, to save.

gerettet sein

war gerettet

gerettet gewesen

gerettet seiend

gerettet gewesen sein

sei gerettet

seid gerettet

seien Sie gerettet

INDICATIVE

Present

SUBJUNCTIVE

ich bin gerettet

ich sei gerettet

du bist gerettet

du seiest gerettet

er ist gerettet

er sei gerettet

wir sind gerettet

wir seien gerettet

ihr seid gerettet

ihr seiet gerettet

sie sind gerettet

sie seien gerettet

NOTE. Ich bin gerettet means *I am saved* (263, sentences).

Imperfect

ich war gerettet

ich wäre gerettet

Perfect

ich bin gerettet gewesen

ich sei gerettet gewesen

Pluperfect

ich war gerettet gewesen

ich wäre gerettet gewesen

Future

ich werde gerettet sein

ich werde gerettet sein

Future Perfect

ich werde gerettet gewesen sein

ich werde gerettet gewesen sein

CONDITIONALS

*Present**Perfect*

ich würde gerettet sein

ich würde gerettet gewesen sein

✓ **266. Substitutes for the passive.** The passive voice occurs less frequently in German than in English. Some of the most common substitutes are :

1. **Man**, as subject of an active verb.

Man sagt, daß er lügt.

It is said that he lies.

2. *Man baut Häuser aus Holz und Stein.*

People build houses of wood and stone, or

Houses are built of wood and stone.

- ✓ 2. A reflexive verb (especially when the agent is not important), whose subject may be the agent of the action or the agent may be implied in the whole sentence.

Der Schlüssel wird sich finden.

The key will be found.

Das Tor öffnete sich dem Sieger.

The gate was opened to the victor.

- ✓ 3. **Lassen** with a reflexive verb.

Das läßt sich leicht sagen.

That is easily said.

Er hat sich nicht überreden lassen.

He did not allow himself to be persuaded.

- ✓ **267. The modal auxiliaries.** The modal auxiliaries are :

IMPERFECT SUBJ.

dürfen	durfte	gedurft	to be permitted	dürfte
können	konnte	gekonnt	to be able (can)	könnte
mögen	mochte	gemocht	to like (may)	möchte
müssen	mußte	gemußt	to be compelled (must)	mußte
sollen	sollte	gesollt	to be obliged (shall)	sollte
wohlen	wohlte	gewollt	to be willing (will)	wohlte

NOTE. These six verbs and the verb *wissen* are often called preterit-present verbs, since their present tense has the form of the imperfect of strong verbs (273).

268. *Wollen* is the only modal auxiliary which has imperative forms: *wolle, wollt, wollen Sie.*

269. *Können* sometimes means *to know*: *Können Sie Deutsch?*
Do you know German?

270. *Sollen* sometimes means *to be said*: *Er soll reich sein, he is said to be rich.*

271. The present indicative of the modal auxiliaries and *wissen*.

ich darf	kann	mag	muß	soll	will	weiß
du darfst	kannst	magst	mußt	sollst	willst	weißt
er darf	kann	mag	muß	soll	will	weiß
wir dürfen	können	mögen	müssen	sollen	wollen	wissen
ihr dürft	könnt	mögt	müßt	sollt	wollt	wisset (wißt)
sie dürfen	können	mögen	müssen	sollen	wollen	wissen

NOTE. The principal parts of *wissen* are *wissen, wußte, gewußt*, and the imperfect subjunctive is *wüßte*.

272. The vowel in the singular of the present indicative, except in *sollen*, is different from that of the plural, and the tense sign *t* is omitted in the third person singular (**267**, note). The remaining tenses are formed regularly.

273. The modal auxiliaries were originally strong verbs, whose imperfect assumed a present meaning, and in its place a new weak imperfect was formed.

274. Infinitives depending on the modal auxiliaries omit the preposition *zu*. Infinitives depending on *fühlen, hören, lassen*, and *sehen* always, and on *bleiben, heißen, helfen, lehren*, and *lernen* often take the same construction. The verb *spazieren* also omits *zu* when it depends on *gehen, fahren*, and *reiten*.

Er will kommen, he wants to come.

Wir können Ihnen helfen, we can help you.

Ich höre jemand rufen, I hear some one calling.

Ich gehe spazieren, I am taking a walk.

275. The past participle of the modal auxiliaries occurs in its old form, that is, without the prefix *ge* and with the ending *en*, if it is preceded by an infinitive (203). *Heißen, helfen, lassen, sehen*, and sometimes *hören, lehren* and *lernen*, take the same form of participle when an infinitive precedes.

Er hatte das Buch gewollt, he had wanted the book.

Er hatte das Buch sehen wollen, he had wanted to see the book.

Ich werde es gewollt haben, I shall have wanted to do it.

Ich werde es haben tun wollen (277), I shall have wanted to do it.

Ich habe ihn rufen hören, I heard him calling.

Ich habe sie tanzen sehen, I saw her dance.

Du hättest da bleiben sollen, you should have remained there.

276. *Lassen* and *sein*, and sometimes *bleiben, heißen, hören, sehen*, and *stehen*, are followed by an active infinitive with passive meaning.

Er läßt ein Haus bauen.

He is having a house built.

Es ist nichts zu sehen.

There is nothing to be seen.

Was ist zu tun? was ist zu tun.

What is to be done?

277. A modal auxiliary may take an infinitive as complement. Such an infinitive immediately precedes the modal auxiliary in the compound tenses. In the future perfect *haben* is removed from its position at the end and is placed before the complementary infinitive: *ich werde gekonnt haben*, but *ich werde haben schlagen können*. Notice the following synopsis in the indicative:

ich kann schlagen

ich konnte schlagen

ich habe schlagen können

ich hatte schlagen können

ich werde schlagen können

ich werde haben schlagen können

278. The forms *ich kann geschlagen haben* (*I may have struck*) and *ich konnte geschlagen haben* (*I might have struck*) date from an earlier period of the language, when the modal auxiliaries did not yet have a past participle, and, instead of using the perfect and pluperfect tenses of the modal auxiliary with a dependent present infinitive (§77), it was necessary to add a perfect infinitive to the present and imperfect of the modal auxiliary. Compare the English translation of these expressions.

279. Impersonal verbs. The impersonal form of verbs occurs :

1. In expressions denoting the phenomena of nature.

Es schneit, it snows. Es regnet, it rains. Es donnert, it thunders.
Es blizt, it lightens. Es hagelt, it hails. Es friert, it freezes.
Es ist warm, it is warm. Es ist schwül, it is close. Es ist kühl,
it is cool.

2. In expressions denoting states of body or of mind.

Es friert mich, I am cold.

Es schwindelt mir, I am giddy.

3. In expressions of time.

Es ist zwölf Uhr, it is twelve o'clock.

4. In certain idioms.

Es tut mir leid, I am sorry. Es geht mir gut, I am doing well. Es fehlt mir etwas, something ails me.

5. In phrases with *geben* and *sein*, as *es gibt, es ist*.

Es gibt dies Jahr viel Obst, there is much fruit this year.

Es ist Obst in dem Korbe, there is fruit in the basket.

Es gibt allerlei Leute in der Welt, there are all kinds of people in the world.

Es sind zwanzig Studenten in diesem Zimmer, there are twenty students in this room.

NOTE. The impersonal form of *geben* is used in broad general statements, while that of *sein* is used in speaking of specific persons and things.

280. The subjunctive. The indicative in general may be regarded as the mood of the actual, the subjunctive as the mood of the ideal and unreal. The indicative deals with facts, the subjunctive with what is desirable, possible, probable, or represented as a matter of hearsay. The use of the subjunctive, therefore, depends upon the question of reality or unreality. It occurs in direct and indirect discourse, and in both principal and dependent clauses, but its use in dependent clauses is rare except in indirect discourse.

NOTE. The subjunctive may occur in noun, adjective, and adverbial clauses.

281. The present and imperfect subjunctive are alike in temporal meaning, both denoting present or future time, except in indirect discourse, where they are used in place of the present only (never the future) of direct discourse (**288**). A statement in the present subjunctive, however, is felt as more probable than one in the imperfect. The pluperfect always denotes past time.

The rule, therefore, for tense in the subjunctive, except in indirect discourse, is:

1. *Present or future time* is expressed by either the *present* or the *imperfect*.
2. *Past time* by the *pluperfect*.

282. The hortatory subjunctive supplies missing imperative forms.

47	16	Gehe er nach Hause.
		<i>Let him go home.</i>
16		Singen wir ein Lied.
15		<i>Let us sing a song.</i>
31		Edel sei der Mensch.
		<i>Let man be noble.</i>

283. The optative subjunctive is used in wishes. The words *doch* and *nur* are frequently used with the verb. Periphrastic forms with *mögen*, *fönnen*, and *wollen* are usually possible. Notice the following subdivisions:

1. The more probable optative (present).

Dein Reich komme!
May thy kingdom come!
 Lang lebe der König!
Long live the king!
 Möge er bald kommen!
May he soon come!

2. The less probable optative (imperfect).

Käme er doch heute, morgen, nächste Woche, etc.!
Would that he would come to-day, to-morrow, next week, etc.!
 Stürbe er doch!
O that he would die!

A wish may be impossible of realization.

Lebte er doch noch!
Would that he were still alive!

3. The optative subjunctive in past time (pluperfect).

Wäre er nur gestern gekommen!
O that he had come yesterday!

284. The concessive subjunctive occurs in principal and dependent clauses. The concession made in the dependent clause in no way affects the assertion of the principal clause. Periphrastic forms with *mögen* or *können* are often used.

1. The more probable concessive subjunctive (present).

Es sei so, wie du gesagt hast.
Let it be as you have said.
 Sei der Berg auch noch so hoch, ich besteige ihn (297).
 Möge der Berg auch noch so hoch sein, ich besteige ihn.
Let the mountain be ever so high, I shall ascend it.

NOTE. Even the indicative is possible here: Ist der Berg auch noch so hoch, ich besteige ihn, or Mag der Berg auch noch so hoch sein, ich besteige ihn.

2. The less probable concessive subjunctive (imperfect).

Wäre der Berg auch noch so hoch, ich besteige ihn.

Möchte der Berg auch noch so hoch sein, ich besteige ihn.

Were the mountain ever so high, I shall ascend it.

285. The potential subjunctive denotes possibility, and is closely related to the subjunctive of unreality. Periphrastic forms with *mögen*, *können*, *sollen*, and *dürfen* are often used.

1. In doubting inquiries and exclamations.

Wäre es wohl möglich? *Would it perhaps be possible?*

Könnte es wohl möglich sein? *Could it be possible?*

Wer würde das nicht! *Who would n't know that!*

2. In modest assertions.

Das wäre wohl möglich, } *that might be possible.*
 Das dürfte wohl sein, }

Sie dürften sich geirrt haben, *you may have been mistaken.*

Es ließe sich noch vieles darüber sagen, *much might still be said in regard to that.*

Ich dachte, das würde doch ein jeder, *I should think everybody would know that.*

3. In unreal conditions.

The potential subjunctive in unreal conditions has two tenses — the imperfect, which denotes present time, and the pluperfect, which denotes past time. In the principal clause (the conclusion) the present and perfect conditionals may be used instead of the imperfect and pluperfect. This is also possible in the subordinate clause (the condition), but it occurs much less frequently.

Wenn ich Zeit hätte, so schriebe ich ihm einen Brief, or so würde ich ihm einen Brief schreiben.

If I had time, I should write him a letter.

Wenn ich Zeit gehabt hätte, so hätte ich ihm einen Brief geschrieben, or so würde ich ihm einen Brief geschrieben haben.

If I had had time, I should have written him a letter.

Occasionally the imperfect indicative occurs in either clause of unreal conditions, thus making the statement more real.

Mit diesem zweiten Pfeil durchschöß ich Euch, wenn ich mein liebes Kind getroffen hätte.

With this second arrow I should have pierced your body if I had hit my child.

4. In clauses after *als ob* and *als wenn*. If *ob* or *wenn* is omitted, the clause has inverted order.

Er sieht aus, *als ob* (*als wenn*) er krank wäre.

Er sieht aus, *als wäre* er krank.

He looks as if he were sick.

5. In clauses after a question or a negative.

The subjunctive is used in a subordinate clause after a question, a comparative, the adverb *zu* plus an adjective or adverb, a negative, a negative conjunction (*daß nicht*, *ohne daß*, *als daß*), or a negative relative (*der nicht*, *welcher nicht*). If, however, the statements are regarded as facts, the indicative must be used.

(a) More probable (present).

Wo ist der Beherzte, der tauche in diese Tiefe nieder? *Where is the courageous man who would dare to dive down into these depths?*
Nichts ist, daß die Gewaltigen hemme, *there is nothing that would deter the mighty.*

Ich wünsche nichts Besseres, als daß es Ihnen wohl gehe, *I wish nothing better than that you may fare well.*

Keiner ist, der noch aufrecht stehe, als ich ganz allein, *there is no one still standing erect save me alone.*

(b) Less probable (imperfect and pluperfect).

Wo ist ein Berg im ganzen Land, den er nicht bestiege? *Where is there a mountain in the whole country which he would not ascend?*

Ihre Versöhnung ist zu plötzlich, als daß sie dauerhaft sein könnte, *your reconciliation is too sudden to be able to last.*

Wo ist ein Berg im ganzen Land, den er nicht bestiegen hätte? *Where is there a mountain in the whole country which he has not climbed?*
 Ihre Versöhnung war zu plötzlich, als daß sie hätte dauerhaft sein können (286), *your reconciliation was too sudden to be able to last.*

286. Indirect discourse. In indirect discourse the speaker or writer reproduces in his own words what has previously been said, thought, or felt. If he wishes definitely to represent as uncertain the statements which he is reporting, or if he does not wish to assume any responsibility in regard to them, he always uses the subjunctive. If he positively wishes to indorse what he is reporting, or to lend greater vividness and directness to it, he uses the indicative. Accordingly the question of mood in indirect discourse depends on the speaker's or writer's attitude toward that which he is reporting.

287. In changing from direct to indirect discourse the present and future may remain, and the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect are put into the perfect. When the present, the perfect, the future, and the future perfect subjunctive are like the corresponding forms of the indicative the imperfect is substituted for the present, the pluperfect for the perfect, the present conditional for the future, and the perfect conditional for the future perfect. The present with future meaning is generally changed to the future in indirect discourse.

288. The following table of tenses may serve to illustrate the rules given above (287):

DIRECT DISCOURSE	INDIRECT DISCOURSE
Present	Present or Imperfect
Imperfect	{ Perfect or Pluperfect
Perfect	
Pluperfect	
Future	{ Future or Present Conditional
Future Perfect	{ Future Perfect or Perfect Conditional

289. The more common changes from direct to indirect discourse may be illustrated by the following sentences :

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Ich bin krank. <i>I am sick.</i>	Er sagt (sagte), daß er krank sei. <i>He says (said) that he is (was) sick.</i>
Ich war krank. Ich bin krank gewesen. } Ich war krank gewesen. } <i>I was sick.</i>	Er sagt (sagte), daß er krank gewesen sei. <i>He says (said) that he has (had) been sick.</i>
Der Lehrer wird nicht kommen. <i>The teacher will not come.</i>	Der Schüler hofft (hoffte), daß der Lehrer nicht kommen werde. <i>The pupil hopes (hoped) that the teacher will (would) not come.</i>
Sie werden kommen. <i>They will come.</i>	Er meint (meinte), daß sie kommen würden (not werden). <i>He thinks (thought) that they will (would) come.</i>
Ist es wahr? <i>Is it true?</i>	Er fragt (fragte), ob es wahr sei. <i>He asks (asked) whether it is (was) true.</i>
Was haben Sie getan? <i>What did you do?</i>	Er fragt (fragte), was ich getan hätte. <i>He asks (asked) what I have (had) done.</i>
Er war früher Lehrer. <i>He was formerly a teacher.</i>	Man sagt (sagte), daß er früher Lehrer war. <i>They say (said) he used to be a teacher.</i>
Wir kommen aus Thüringen. <i>We come from Thuringia.</i>	Sie sagten, daß sie aus Thüringen kamen. <i>They said that they came from Thuringia.</i>

NOTE. Statements of certainty may be followed by either the subjunctive or the indicative.

Er mußte, daß ich krank war, *he knew that I was sick.*
 Er mußte, daß sie nicht kommen werde, *he knew that she would not come.*
 Ich war gewiß, daß er unrecht hatte, *I was certain that he was wrong.*
 Er bewies, daß er unschuldig sei, *he proved that he was innocent.*

ORDER OF WORDS

290. The position of words in a German sentence is largely determined by emphasis. The most important position is the beginning of the sentence, the next important the end, and the least important the middle of the sentence. Euphony and logical importance are also taken into consideration. A general impression as to the arrangement of words may be gained from the following scheme :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Subject | 7. Predicate adjective or noun |
| 2. Inflected part of verb | 8. Negative |
| 3. Pronoun object | 9. Separable prefix |
| 4. Adverb of time | 10. Past participle |
| 5. Noun object | 11. Infinitive |
| 6. Other adverbs | |

291. The position of the inflected part of the verb is not determined by emphasis or logical importance. According as it stands after the subject, before the subject, or at the end of a clause, three fixed types of order — the normal, the inverted, and the transposed — are distinguished.

292. The normal order, in which the inflected part of the verb follows the subject, occurs :

1. In independent declarative clauses, unless some element other than the subject begins the clause.
2. In independent interrogative sentences whose subject is an interrogative pronoun or a noun modified by an interrogative adjective.

Das Kind hat eine Rose, *the child has a rose.*

Das Kind hat mir jetzt seine Rose gegeben, *the child has now given me its rose.*

Wer hat die Rose gehabt ? *Who had the rose ?*

Welcher Apfel ist der größte ? *Which apple is the largest ?*

Wir werden ihn begleiten, *we shall accompany him.*

293. The inverted order, in which the inflected part of the verb precedes the subject, occurs :

1. In independent declarative clauses beginning with some element other than the subject.
2. In independent interrogative sentences beginning with some element other than the subject.
3. In imperative sentences.
4. In principal clauses, for emphasis, in connection with *doch*.
5. In sentences in which a participle or an infinitive is put first for the sake of emphasis.

Gestern kam Fritz zu spät, *yesterday Fred was tardy.*

Morgen werden wir nach Hause gehen, *to-morrow we shall go home.*

Wem gehört diese Feder ? *To whom does this pen belong ?*

Welchen Apfel wollen Sie ? *Which apple do you wish ?*

Im Juni sind die Tage am längsten, *in June the days are the longest.*

Haben Sie sich gefürchtet ? *Were you afraid ?*

Den Mann kenne ich nicht, *that man I do not know.*

Als wir ankamen, war es schon Tag, *when we arrived it was day.*

Das, denke ich, ist meine Pflicht, *that, I think, is my duty.*

„Folge mir“, sagte er, *“follow me,” said he.*

Ist der Knabe fleißig ? *Is the boy industrious ?*

Geben Sie mir das Buch, bitte, *give me the book, please.*

Gehen wir nach Hause, *let us go home.*

Hab ich den Markt und die Straßen doch nie so einsam gesehen ! *Why, I never saw the market and the streets so deserted !*

Geflohen war alles, *all had fled.*

Ermorden lassen kann er mich, nicht richten, *he may have me murdered, but he cannot judge me.*

294. In the transposed order the inflected part of the verb stands at the end of the clause. This is also called the dependent order, since it occurs only in dependent clauses :

Das ist der Mann, der gestern hier war, *that is the man who was here yesterday.*

Ich habe das Buch, das ich verloren hatte, *I have the book which I had lost.*

Ich weiß, daß er nicht kommen wird, *I know that he will not come.*
Der Bediente sagte, daß sein Herr jetzt nicht zu Hause sei, *the servant said that his master was not at home now.*

Nachdem ich den Brief geschrieben hatte, bin ich spazieren gegangen, *after I had written the letter I took a walk.*

Wer weiß, was die Zukunft uns bringen wird? *Who knows what the future has in store for us?*

Erzähle mir, was geschehen ist, *tell me what has happened.*

295. The conjunctions *daß* and *wenn* are sometimes omitted. If *daß* is dropped, the order is normal, or, if some word other than the subject introduces the subordinate clause, inverted. If *wenn* is omitted, the order is inverted.

Ich weiß, er wird nicht kommen.
I know he will not come.

Der Bediente sagte, jetzt sei sein Herr nicht zu Hause.
The servant said his master was not at home now.

Wären Sie gestern gekommen, so hätten Sie uns zu Hause getroffen.
If you had come yesterday, you would have found us at home.

NOTE. See 294, third and fourth sentences, and 181.

296. A dependent clause containing an infinitive followed by another infinitive or by the old form of the past participle (275) places the inflected verb immediately before the infinitives. In the future perfect not only the inflected form of *werden* is removed from the end of the clause but also the infinitive *haben*.

Ich weiß, daß ich es nicht werde tun können.
I know that I shall not be able to do it.

Er meinte, daß ich es nicht habe tun können.
He thought that I could not have done it.

Ich glaube, daß er bis jetzt die Schuld wird haben bezahlen müssen.
I believe that by this time he will have been obliged to pay the debt.

297. In concessive clauses the order may be either inverted or normal; but if a conjunction, relative pronoun, or conjunctive adverb is expressed, the transposed order occurs. The principal clause may take either the normal or the inverted order.

Sei der Berg auch noch so hoch,
Der Berg sei auch noch so hoch,
Wenn der Berg auch noch so hoch sei, } ich besteige ihn, or besteige ich ihn.

Though the mountain be ever so high, I shall ascend it.

Wo der Berg auch liege, ich besteige ihn, or besteige ich ihn.

Wherever the mountain may be situated, I shall ascend it.

Welche Vorurteile man auch gegen ihn hege, wird er doch sein Ziel erreichen.

Whatever prejudices people may foster against him, nevertheless he will accomplish his purpose.

298. The conjunctions *und*, *aber*, *allein*, *sondern*, *denn*, and *oder* do not affect the order.

299. A relative pronoun is generally not separated from its antecedent.

300. The indirect object usually precedes the direct object if both are nouns, unless the former is modified by a relative clause or it is desired to emphasize the latter.

Ich gab dem Lehrer das Buch.

I gave the teacher the book.

Ich gab das Buch dem Lehrer, der in diesem Zimmer war.

I gave the book to the teacher who was in this room.

301. If both objects are personal pronouns, the direct object generally precedes the indirect. The datives *mir* and *dir* are often followed by *es*: *mir's*, *dir's*.

Sie hat eine Rose. Ich habe sie ihr gegeben.

She has a rose. I gave it to her.

Sie wird sie Ihnen geben.

She will give it to you.

302. An indirect pronoun object precedes a direct noun object.

Ich habe ihr die Rose gegeben.
I gave her the rose.

303. Adverbs do not stand between the subject and the personal verb in principal clauses. Exceptions: also, indessen, nämlich, zwar.

Er spricht oft von Ihnen.
He often speaks of you.

Sie singt nie.
She never sings.

Der Brief also ist nicht angekommen.
So the letter was not received.

304. Separable prefixes stand at the end of the clause.

Er steht jeden Morgen um fünf Uhr auf.
He gets up every morning at five o'clock.

305. If there are several adverbs in a sentence, the order usually is time, place, manner, cause, purpose.

Er ist heute hier.
He is here to-day.

Er ist gestern schnell nach Hause gekommen.
He hurried home yesterday.

306. Adverbial phrases follow simple adverbs.

Sie hatte sich vorn in den Rahn gesetzt.
She had seated herself in the front of the boat.

307. Adverbs of time precede the direct object when it is a noun, and follow it when it is a pronoun.

Wir haben heute eine lange Aufgabe.
We have a long lesson to-day.

Er hat mich heute besucht.
He called on me to-day.

308. The negative *nicht* stands after a direct object. It precedes predicate adjectives, participles, and infinitives. Other positions are determined by meaning.

Ich kenne den Mann nicht.

I do not know the man.

Er ist nicht krank.

He is not sick.

Sie ist nicht gekommen.

She did not come.

309. Present and perfect infinitives, perfect participles, and separable prefixes (**251**) stand at the end of the clause.

Sie wird ein deutsches Lied singen, she will sing a German song.

Sie wird ein deutsches Lied gesungen haben, she will have sung a German song.

Sie hat ein deutsches Lied gesungen, she has sung a German song.

Hatte sie ein deutsches Lied gesungen? Had she sung a German song?

Er macht die Tür auf, he is opening the door.

NOTE. In a dependent clause the separable prefix and the present or imperfect of the verb meet and are joined.

Ich dachte, daß er die Tür aufmachte.

I thought he was opening the door.

310. The infinitive with *zu* is preceded by all of its modifiers. If unmodified, it may be included within the clause of which it forms an adjunct, but usually it follows. When modified it regularly stands outside of the clause.

Diese Aufgabe lernen zu müssen, macht mir keine Freude, to be obliged to learn this lesson does not make me feel happy.

Sie hat sich entschlossen, ein deutsches Lied zu singen, she has decided to sing a German song.

Sie fing an zu singen, or Sie fing zu singen an, she began to sing.

Er hat mir etwas zu tun gegeben, he gave me something to do.

Er ist an mir vorbeigegangen, ohne mich gesehen zu haben, he passed by me without having seen me.

VOWEL GRADATION

311. Strong verbs have vowel change in their principal parts. The vowel of the imperfect stem is never like that of the infinitive. The vowel of the past participle may be like that of the infinitive or of the imperfect stem, or it may be different from either. This change of vowel in the principal parts is called vowel gradation.

312. CLASS I. 1. Gradation ei — i — i.

beißen, biß, gebissen
reiten, ritt, geritten

Membership: All strong verbs with ei plus *ch*, *f*, *ß*, and *t*, and *leiden* and *schneiden*. Exception: *heißen*.

2. Gradation ei — ie — ie.

bleiben, blieb, geblieben

Membership: All strong verbs with ei except those belonging to Class I, 1 and *heißen*.

313. CLASS II. Gradation ie — o — o.

fliegen, flog, geflogen
fließen, floß, gefloßen

Membership: All strong verbs with ie (except *liegen*), besides a few that do not have ie in the infinitive and which are given in the following list. The *o* is short in the imperfect and past participle when it is followed by two or more consonants (*θ*), otherwise it is long.

bewegen	breschen	schmelzen	schallen	gären	fären
heben	sechten	schwellen	saufen	schwären	lügen
pflegen	flechten	glimmen	saugen	wägen	trügen
scheren	mellen	klimmen	schrauben	löschén	
weben	quellen		schrauben	schwören	

Sprichwörter. Schönheit vergeht, Tugend besteht.
Jeder ist seines Glückes Schmied.

314. CLASS III. 1. Gradation i — a — u.

binden, band, gebunden

Membership: All strong verbs with i plus nd, ng, and nt.

2. Gradation i — a — o.

beginnen, begann, begonnen

Membership: The following verbs with i plus nn, and schwimmen: beginnen, gewinnen, rinnen, finnen, spinnen.

3. Gradation e — ä — o.

helfen, half, geholfen

Membership: bergen, bersten, gelten, helfen, schelten, sterben, verderben, werden, werfen.

315. CLASS IV. Gradation e — ä — o.

sprechen, sprach, gesprochen

Membership: befehlen, brechen, empfehlen, nehmen, schrecken, sprechen, stechen, stehlen, treffen, treten.

316. CLASS V. Gradation e — a — e.

sehen, sah, gesehen

Membership: All strong verbs with e except those belonging to Class III, 3 and to Class IV. The verbs bitten, bat, gebeten; liegen, lag, gelegen; and sitzen, saß, gegessen, also belong here.

317. CLASS VI. Gradation a — u — a.

fahren, fuhr, gefahren

Membership: baden, fahren, graben, laben, schaffen, schlagen, tragen, wachsen, waschen, and stehen, stand, gestanden.

318. CLASS VII. Gradation a — ie — a.

halten, hielt, gehalten

Membership: blasen, braten, fallen, halten, lassen, raten, schlafen, and hauen, hieb, gehauen; laufen, lief, gelaufen; rufen, rief, gerufen; heißen, hieß, geheißen; stoßen, stieß, gestoßen; fangen, fing, gefangen; hängen, hing, gehangen; and gehen, ging, gegangen.

LIST OF STRONG VERBS

319. The following list of strong verbs is meant to contain those which are regularly strong, and also such as have weak forms. The imperfect subjunctive, when irregular, is given below the imperfect indicative. A number of strong verbs are omitted in this list, but they may be found under **320**.

NOTE. For the vowel of the present indicative see **232-236**.

befehlen	befahl	befohlen	<i>command</i>
	beföhle		
sich befehlen	besið sich	sich beflissen	<i>apply one's self</i>
beginnen	begann	begonnen	<i>begin</i>
	begönne		
beißen	biß	gebissen	<i>bite</i>
bergen	barg	geborgen	<i>hide</i>
	bürge or bärge		
bersten ¹	barst	geborsten	<i>burst</i>
betrügen	betrog	betrogen	<i>cheat</i>
biegen	bog	gebogen	<i>bend</i>
bieten	bot	geboten	<i>offer</i>
binden	band	gebunden	<i>bind</i>
bitten	bat	gebeten	<i>ask</i>
blasen	blies	geblasen	<i>blow</i>
bleiben	blieb	geblieben	<i>remain</i>
braten ²	bratete (briet)	gebraten	<i>roast</i>
brechen	brach	gebrochen	<i>break</i>
dingen ³	(bang)	gebungen	<i>hire</i>
dreßen	droß (drasch)	gedroschen	<i>thresh</i>
dringen	drang	gedrungen	<i>press</i>
empfehlen	empfahl	empfohlen	<i>recommend</i>
	empföhle		
erlöschen	erlosch	erloschen	<i>go out (of a light)</i>

¹ Sometimes weak.

² Present sometimes weak.

³ Generally weak.

erschrecken	erschraf	erschroden	<i>be afraid</i>
essen	āß	geessen	<i>eat</i>
fahren	fuhr	gefahren	<i>go, drive</i>
fallen	fiel	gefallen	<i>fall</i>
fangen	fang	gefangen	<i>catch</i>
fechten ¹	focht	gefochten	<i>fight</i>
finden	fanb	gefunden	<i>find</i>
flechten ¹	flocht	geflochten	<i>braid</i>
fliegen	flog	geflogen	<i>fly</i>
fliehen	floh	geflohen	<i>flee</i>
fließen	floß	geflossen	<i>flow</i>
fressen	fräß	gefressen	<i>devour</i>
frieren	fror	gefroren	<i>freeze</i>
gebären ²	gebar	geboren	<i>bear</i>
geben	gab	gegeben	<i>give</i>
gedeihen	gebieh	gebiehen	<i>thrive</i>
gehen	ging	gegangen	<i>go</i>
gelingen	gelang	gelungen	<i>succeed</i>
gelten	galt	gegolten	<i>be worth</i>
	gölte		
genesen	genaß	genesen	<i>recover</i>
genießen	genoß	genossen	<i>enjoy</i>
geschehen	geschah	geschehen	<i>happen</i>
gewinnen	gewann	gewonnen	<i>win</i>
	gewönne		
gießen	goß	gegossen	<i>pour</i>
gleichen	glich	geglichen	<i>be like</i>
gleiten ¹	glitt	geglitten	<i>glide</i>
glimmen ¹	glomm	geglommen	<i>glimmer</i>
graben	grub	gegraben	<i>dig</i>
greifen	griff	gegriffen	<i>seize</i>
halten	hielt	gehalten	<i>hold</i>

¹ Sometimes weak.² Ich gebäre, du gebierst (gebärst), sie gebiert (gebärt).

hauen	hieb	gehauen	<i>hew</i>
heben	hob	gehoben	<i>raise</i>
heißen	hieß	geheißen	<i>be called</i>
helfen	half	geholfen	<i>help</i>
kiesen ¹	for	geforen	<i>choose</i>
küren }			
klimmen ¹	klimm	geklimmen	<i>climb</i>
klingen ¹	klang	geklingen	<i>sound</i>
kneifen	kniff	gekniffen	<i>pinch</i>
kommen	kam	gekommen	<i>come</i>
kreischen ¹	(krisch)	getrischen	<i>scream</i>
kriechen	kroch	getrochen	<i>creep</i>
laden ²	lud	geladen	<i>load, invite</i>
lassen	ließ	gelaßen	<i>let</i>
laufen ²	lief	gelaufen	<i>run</i>
leiden	litt	gelitten	<i>suffer</i>
leihen	lieh	geliehen	<i>lend</i>
lesen	laß	gelesen	<i>read</i>
liegen	lag	gelegen	<i>lie</i>
löschen ^{1, 4}	loſch	gelöschen	{ <i>go out, put out,</i> <i>quench (thirst)</i>
lügen	log	gelogen	<i>lie</i>
mahlen ⁵	mahlte	gemahlen	<i>grind</i>
meiden	mied	gemieden	<i>shun</i>
melten ¹	molz	gemolzen	<i>milk</i>
messen	māß	gemessen	<i>measure</i>
mißlingen	mißlang	mißlungen	<i>fail</i>
nehmen	nahm	genommen	<i>take</i>
pfeifen	pfiff	gepfiffen	<i>whistle</i>
preisen ¹	pries	gepriesen	<i>praise</i>
raten	riet	geraten	<i>advise</i>
reiben	rieb	gerieben	<i>rub</i>

¹ Sometimes weak.² Sometimes weak in present.³ See 233.⁴ du liſcheſt, er liſcht.⁵ Now always weak except in participle.

reißen	riß	gerissen	<i>tear</i>
reiten	ritt	geritten	<i>ride</i>
riechen	roch	gerochen	<i>smell</i>
ringen	rang	gerungen	<i>wrestle</i>
rinnen	rann	geronnen	<i>run</i>
rufen	rief	gerufen	<i>call</i>
salzen ¹	salzte	gesalzen	<i>salt</i>
saufen ^{2,5}	soß	gesoffen	<i>drink</i>
saugen	sog	gesogen	<i>suck</i>
schallen ³	(scholl)	(geschollen)	<i>sound</i>
scheiden	schieb	geschieben	<i>part</i>
scheinen	schien	geschienen	<i>shine</i>
schelten	schalt	gescholten	<i>scold</i>
	schölte or schällte		
schieben	schoß	geschoben	<i>shove</i>
schießen	schoß	geschossen	<i>shoot</i>
schinden	schand	geschunden	<i>flay</i>
schlafen	schief	geschlafen	<i>sleep</i>
schlagen	schlug	geschlagen	<i>strike</i>
schleichen	schlich	geschlichen	<i>creep</i>
schließen	schloß	geschlossen	<i>shut</i>
schlingen	schlang	geschlungen	<i>sling</i>
schmeißen	schmiß	geschmissen	<i>dash</i>
schnauben ⁴	schnob	geschnoben	<i>snort</i>
schneiden	schnitt	geschnitten	<i>cut</i>
schrauben ⁴	schrob	geschroben	<i>screw</i>
schreiben	schrieb	geschrieben	<i>write</i>
schreien	schrie	geschrien	<i>cry</i>
schreiten	schritt	geschritten	<i>stride</i>
schrotten ¹	schrotete	geschrotten	<i>grind</i>
schwären	schwor (schwur)	geschworen	<i>fester</i>

¹ Now always weak except in participle. ² Sometimes weak in present.³ Present now always weak, and other forms generally weak. ⁴ Usually weak. ⁵ See 233.

ſchweigen	ſchwieg	geſchwiegen	<i>be silent</i>
ſchwimmen	ſchwamm	geſchwommen	<i>swim</i>
	ſchwömme		
ſchwinden	ſchwand	geſchwunden	<i>vanish</i>
ſchwingen	ſchwang	geſchwungen	<i>swing</i>
ſchwören	ſchwur	geſchworen	<i>swear</i>
ſehen	ſah	geſehen	<i>see</i>
ſein	war	geweſen	<i>be</i>
ſieden ¹	(ſott)	geſotten	<i>boil</i>
ſingen	ſang	geſungen	<i>sing</i>
ſinken	ſank	geſunken	<i>sink</i>
ſinnen	ſann	geſonnen	<i>think</i>
ſißen	ſaß	geſeſſen	<i>sit</i>
ſpalten ²	ſpaltete	geſpalten	<i>split</i>
ſpeien ³	ſpie	geſpien	<i>spit</i>
ſpinnen	ſpann	geſponnen	<i>spin</i>
ſprechen	ſprach	geſprochen	<i>speak</i>
ſprießen	ſproß	geſproſſen	<i>sprout</i>
ſpringen	ſprang	geſprungen	<i>spring</i>
ſtechen	ſtach	geſtochen	<i>prick</i>
ſteden ¹	ſtāf	(geſtochen)	<i>stick</i>
ſtehen	ſtand	geſtanden	<i>stand</i>
ſtehlen	ſtahl	geſtohlen	<i>steal</i>
ſteigen	ſtieg	geſtiegen	<i>climb</i>
ſterben	ſtarb	geſtorben	<i>die</i>
ſtieben	ſtob	geſtoben	<i>scatter</i>
ſtinken	ſtank	geſtunken	<i>stink</i>
ſtoßen ⁴	ſtieß	geſtoßen	<i>push</i>
ſtreichen	ſtrich	geſtrichen	<i>stroke</i>
ſtreiten	ſtritt	geſtritten	<i>contend</i>
tragen	trug	getragen	<i>carry</i>
treffen	traf	getroffen	<i>hit</i>

¹ Usually weak. ² Now always weak except in participle.
times weak. ⁴ See 233.

³ Some-

treiben	trieb	getrieben	<i>drive</i>
treten	trat	getreten	<i>tread</i>
triefen ¹	(troff)	getroffen	<i>drip</i>
trinken	trank	getrunken	<i>drink</i>
trügen	trog	getrogen	<i>deceive</i>
tun	tat	getan	<i>do</i>
verderben	verdarb	verdorben	<i>spoil</i>
	verdürbe		
verbrießen	verdroß	verbroffen	<i>vex</i>
vergessen	vergäß	vergeffen	<i>forget</i>
verlieren	verlor	verloren	<i>lose</i>
wachsen	wuchs	gewachsen	<i>grow</i>
wägen ²	wog	gewogen	{ <i>weigh (with</i> <i>the mind)</i>
waschen	wusch	gewaschen	<i>wash</i>
weben ¹	wob	gewoben	<i>weave</i>
weichen	wich	gewichen	<i>yield</i>
weisen	wies	gewiesen	<i>show</i>
werben	warb	geworben	<i>sue</i>
werden	wurde (ward)	geworden	<i>become</i>
werfen	warf	geworfen	<i>throw</i>
wiegen ³	wog	gewogen	<i>weigh</i>
winden	wand	gewunden	<i>wind</i>
zählen	zähl	gezählt	<i>accuse</i>
ziehen	zog	gezogen	<i>draw</i>
zwingen	zwang	gezwungen	<i>force</i>

Sprichwörter. Hunger ist der beste Koch.

Reden ist Silber, Schweigen ist Gold.

Wer andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst hinein.

Tue Recht und scheue niemand.

Wer Gott vertraut, hat wohl gebaut.

¹ Usually weak. ² Wägen is transitive and is used figuratively; wiegen is both transitive and intransitive, and has a literal meaning. ³ See wägen.

DIFFERENTIATION OF CERTAIN VERBS

320. List I.

baden	badte (bat)	gebaden	<i>bake</i>
backen	backte	gebackt	<i>stick, cake</i>
bewegen	bewog	bewogen	<i>induce</i>
bewegen	bewegte	bewegt	<i>move</i>
erblicken	erblick	erblicken	<i>die</i>
erblicken	erblickte	erblickt	<i>turn pale</i>
erschrecken	erschraf	erschrocken	<i>be terrified</i>
erschrecken	erschreckte	erschreckt	<i>terrify</i>
gären	gor	gegoren (lit.)	<i>ferment</i>
gären	gärte	gegärt (fig.)	<i>ferment</i>
hängen }	hing	gehängen (intr.) ¹	<i>hang</i>
hängen }	hängte (hing)	gehängt (gehängen)	<i>hang</i>
pflegen	pflog (pflag)	gepflogen	<i>carry on, manage</i>
pflegen	pflegte	gepflegt	<i>nurse, be accustomed</i>
schaffen ²	schuf	geschaffen	<i>create, produce</i>
schaffen	schaffte	geschafft	<i>remove, work, procure</i>
scheren	schor	geschoren	<i>shear</i>
scheren ³	scherte	geschert	<i>concern (impr. be off)</i>
schleifen	schliff	geschliffen	<i>grind</i>
schleifen	schleifte	geschleift	<i>drag</i>
schmelzen ⁴	schmolz ⁴	geschmolzen (intr.)	<i>melt</i>
schmelzen	schmelzte	geschmolzt (trans.)	<i>melt</i>
schwellen	schwell	geschwollen (intr.)	<i>swell</i>
schwellen	schwellte	geschwellt (trans.)	<i>swell</i>
verwirren	verwirrte	verworren	<i>be confused</i>
verwirren	verwirrte	verwirrt (trans.)	<i>confuse</i>
wägen ⁵	wog	gewogen	<i>weigh (with the mind)</i>
wiegen ⁵	wog	gewogen	<i>weigh</i>
wiegen	wiegte	gewiegt	<i>rock</i>

¹ Sometimes also transitive. ² See 233. ³ Present both strong and weak.⁴ Sometimes transitive.⁵ See p. 100, note 2.

321. List II.

beten	betete	gebetet	<i>pray</i>
bieten	bot	geboten	<i>offer</i>
bitten	bat	gebeten	<i>ask</i>
brechen	brach	gebrochen	<i>break</i>
bringen	brachte	gebracht	<i>bring</i>
danken	dankte	gedankt	<i>thank</i>
denken	dachte	gedacht	<i>think</i>
fliegen	flog	geflogen	<i>fly</i>
fliehen	floh	geflohen	<i>flee</i>
genesen	genas	genesen	<i>recover</i>
genießen	genoss	genossen	<i>enjoy</i>
hauen	hieb	gehauen	<i>hew</i>
heben	hob	gehoben	<i>raise</i>
kennen	kannte	gekannt	<i>know</i>
können	konnte	gekonnt	<i>be able</i>
leiden	litt	gelitten	<i>suffer</i>
leiten	leitete	geleitet	<i>lead</i>
legen	legte	gelegt	<i>lay</i>
liegen	lag	gelegen	<i>lie</i>
lügen	log	gelogen	<i>lie</i>
machen	machte	gemacht	<i>make</i>
mögen	mochte	gemocht	<i>like, may</i>
setzen	setzte	gesetzt	<i>place, set</i>
sitzen	säß	gesehen	<i>sit</i>
wachsen	wuchs	gewachsen	<i>grow</i>
waschen	wusch	gewaschen	<i>wash</i>

Recht und Liebe

Das Recht sagt: „Jedem das Seine!“

Die Liebe: „Jedem das Deine!“

Wilhelm Müller

Alles in der Welt läßt sich ertragen,
Nur nicht eine Reihe von schönen Tagen.

Goethe

STRONG NOUNS — WITH VOWEL MUTATION¹

MONOSYLLABLES

322. Masculines with plural in *e*.

der Abt	<i>abbot</i>	der Gang	<i>walk</i>	der Kran	<i>crane</i>
der Arzt	<i>physician</i>	der Gast	<i>guest</i>	der Kranz	<i>wreath</i>
der Ast	<i>branch</i>	der Gaul	<i>horse</i>	der Kropf	<i>craw</i>
der Bach	<i>brook</i>	der Grund	<i>reason</i>	der Krug	<i>pitcher</i>
der Ball	<i>ball</i>	der Gruß	<i>greeting</i>	der Kuß	<i>kiss</i>
der Bart	<i>beard</i>	der Guß	<i>casting</i>	der Laß	<i>corset, bib</i>
der Baum	<i>tree</i>	der Hahn	<i>cock</i>	der Lauf	<i>course</i>
der Block	<i>block</i>	der Hals	<i>neck</i>	der Lohn	<i>reward</i>
der Bock	<i>he-goat</i>	der Hof	<i>court</i>	der Markt	<i>market</i>
der Brauch	<i>custom</i>	der Hut	<i>hat</i>	der Marsch	<i>march</i>
der Bruch	<i>fracture</i>	der Kahn	<i>boat</i>	der Mops	<i>pug dog</i>
der Bund	<i>alliance</i>	der Kamm	<i>comb</i>	der Napf	<i>bowl</i>
der Busch	<i>bush</i>	der Kampf	<i>combat</i>	der Papst	<i>pope</i>
der Damm	<i>dam</i>	der Kauf	<i>purchase</i>	der Paß	<i>pass</i>
der Draht	<i>wire</i>	der Rauß	<i>brown owl</i>	der Pfahl	<i>stake</i>
der Duft	<i>fragrance</i>	der Klang	<i>sound</i>	der Pflock	<i>peg</i>
der Dunst	<i>vapor</i>	der Klöß	<i>dumpling</i>	der Pflug	<i>plow</i>
der Fall	<i>fall</i>	der Klotz	<i>block</i>	der Pfropf	<i>cork</i>
der Floh	<i>flea</i>	der Knauf	<i>knob</i>	der Plan	<i>plan</i>
der Fluch	<i>curse</i>	der Knopf	<i>button</i>	der Platz	<i>place</i>
der Flüg	<i>flight</i>	der Krüst	<i>crust</i>	der Propst	<i>rector</i>
der Fluß	<i>river</i>	der Koch	<i>cook</i>	der Puff	<i>thump</i>
der Frosch	<i>frog</i>	der Kopf	<i>head</i>	der Rang	<i>rank</i>
der Fuchs	<i>fox</i>	der Korb	<i>basket</i>	der Rat	<i>councilor</i>
der Fuß	<i>foot</i>	der Krampf	<i>cramp</i>	der Rauch	<i>smoke</i>

¹ Nouns of infrequent occurrence have been omitted in these lists.

der Raum	<i>space</i>	der Schöß	<i>lap</i>	der Strumpf	<i>stocking</i>
der Rausch	{ <i>intoxi- cation</i>	der Schrant	<i>case</i>	der Strunt	<i>stump</i>
der Rod		der Schrund	<i>cleft</i>	der Stuhl	<i>chair</i>
	{ <i>trunk (of the body)</i>	der Schub	<i>push</i>	der Stumpf	<i>stump</i>
der Rumpf		der Schuß	<i>shot</i>	der Sturm	<i>storm</i>
		der Schwamm	<i>sponge</i>	der Sturz	<i>fall</i>
		der Schwank	<i>prank</i>	der Sumpf	<i>swamp</i>
der Saal	<i>room</i>	der Schwanz	<i>tail</i>	der Tanz	<i>dance</i>
der Sack	<i>sack</i>	der Schwarm	<i>swarm</i>	der Ton	<i>tone</i>
der Saft	<i>juice</i>	der Schwellst	<i>swelling</i>	der Topf	<i>pot</i>
der Sarg	<i>coffin</i>	der Schwung	<i>swing</i>	der Torf	<i>turf</i>
der Satz	<i>sentence</i>	der Schwur	<i>oath</i>	der Trank	<i>drink</i>
der Saum	<i>hem</i>	der Sohn	<i>son</i>	der Traum	<i>dream</i>
der Schaft	<i>shaft</i>	der Span	<i>shaving</i>	der Trog	<i>trough</i>
der Schatz	<i>treasure</i>	der Spaß	<i>joke</i>	der Tropf	<i>simpleton</i>
der Schaum	<i>foam</i>	der Spruch	<i>saying</i>	der Turm	<i>tower</i>
	{ <i>temple (of the head)</i>	der Sprung	<i>jump</i>	der Bögt	<i>governor</i>
der Schlaf		der Spund	<i>bung</i>	der Wall	<i>rampart</i>
		der Stab	<i>staff</i>	der Wanst	<i>paunch</i>
der Schlag	<i>blow</i>	der Stall	<i>stable</i>	der Wolf	<i>wolf</i>
	{ <i>leather bag</i>	der Stamm	<i>trunk</i>	der Wuchs	<i>growth</i>
der Schlauch		der Stand	<i>rank</i>	der Wunsch	<i>wish</i>
der Schlund	<i>chasm</i>	der Stod	<i>stick, cane</i>	der Wurf	<i>throw</i>
der Schlurf	<i>gulp</i>	der Storch	<i>stork</i>	der Zahn	<i>tooth</i>
der Schluß	<i>close</i>	der Stöß	<i>push, pile</i>	der Zaum	<i>bridle</i>
der Schmaus	<i>feast</i>	der Strang	<i>rope</i>	der Zaun	<i>fence</i>
der Schnaps	<i>whisky</i>	der Strauch	<i>bush</i>	der Zoll	<i>toll</i>
der Schopf	<i>tuft</i>	der Strom	<i>stream</i>	der Zopf	<i>cue</i>
				der Zug	<i>train</i>

323. Masculines with plural in *er*.

der Gott	<i>god</i>	der Ort	<i>place</i>	der Wald	<i>forest</i>
der Mann	<i>man</i>	der Rand	<i>edge</i>	der Wurm	<i>worm</i>

NOTE. Only two nonmutable masculine monosyllables, *der Geist*, *spirit*, and *der Leib*, *body*, take *er* in the plural.

324. Feminines with plural in *e*.

die Angst	<i>anxiety</i>	die Kluft	<i>cleft</i>	die Naht	<i>seam</i>
die Axt	<i>ax</i>	die Kraft	<i>strength</i>	die Not	<i>need</i>
die Bank	<i>bench</i>	die Kuh	<i>cow</i>	die Nuß	<i>nut</i>
die Brunst	<i>fire, lust</i>	die Kunst	<i>art</i>	die Sau	<i>sow</i>
die Brust	<i>breast</i>	die Laus	<i>louse</i>	die Schlucht	<i>cleft</i>
die Faust	<i>fist</i>	die Luft	<i>air</i>	die Schnur	<i>string</i>
die Frucht	<i>fruit</i>	die Lust	<i>pleasure</i>	die Stadt	<i>city</i>
die Gans	<i>goose</i>	die Macht	<i>might</i>	die Sucht	<i>malady</i>
die Gruft	<i>vault</i>	die Magd	<i>servant girl</i>	die Wand	<i>wall</i>
die Hand	<i>hand</i>	die Maus	<i>mouse</i>	die Wurst	<i>sausage</i>
die Haut	<i>skin</i>	die Nacht	<i>night</i>	die Zunft	<i>guild</i>

325. Neuters with plural in *er*.

das Aas	<i>carcass</i>	das Gras	<i>grass</i>	das Loch	<i>hole</i>
das Amt	<i>office</i>	das Gut	<i>property</i>	das Maul	<i>mouth</i>
das Bad	<i>bath</i>	das Haupt	<i>head</i>	das Pfand	<i>pledge</i>
das Blatt	<i>leaf</i>	das Haus	<i>house</i>	das Rad	<i>wheel</i>
das Buch	<i>book</i>	das Holz	<i>wood</i>	das Schloß	<i>castle</i>
das Dach	<i>roof</i>	das Horn	<i>horn</i>	das Thal	<i>valley</i>
das Dorf	<i>village</i>	das Huhn	<i>chicken</i>	das Tuch	<i>cloth</i>
das Fach	<i>compartment</i>	das Kalb	<i>calf</i>	das Volk	<i>people</i>
das Faß	<i>barrel</i>	das Korn	<i>grain</i>	das Wams	<i>waistcoat</i>
das Glas	<i>glass</i>	das Kraut	<i>herb</i>		
das Grab	<i>grave</i>	das Lamm	<i>lamb</i>		

326. Neuters with plural in *e*.

das Chor	<i>choir (part of a church)</i>	das Floß	<i>raft</i>
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Trüge gern noch länger des Lehrers Bürden,
Wenn Schüler nur nicht gleich Lehrer würden.

Goethe

POLYSYLLABLES

327. Masculines in el, en, er, with no additional ending in the plural.

der Acker	<i>field</i>	der Hafen	<i>harbor</i>	der Ofen	<i>stove</i>
der Apfel	<i>apple</i>	der Hammer	<i>hammer</i>	der Sattel	<i>saddle</i>
der Boden	<i>soil</i>	der Handel	<i>quarrel</i>	der Schaden	<i>damage</i>
der Bruder	<i>brother</i>	der Laden	<i>store</i>	der Schnabel	<i>beak</i>
der Faden	<i>thread</i>	der Mangel	<i>want</i>	der Schwager	<i>brother-in-law</i>
der Garten	<i>garden</i>	der Mantel	<i>cloak</i>	der Vater	<i>father</i>
der Graben	<i>ditch</i>	der Nagel	<i>nail</i>	der Vogel	<i>bird</i>

328. The two masculines in tum with plural in er (74, 5).

der Irrtum	<i>error</i>	der Reichtum	<i>wealth</i>
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329. Nine foreign masculines with plural in e.

der Altar	<i>altar</i>	der General	<i>general</i>	der Kardinal	<i>cardinal</i>
der Bischof	<i>bishop</i>	der Kanal	<i>canal</i>	der Morast	<i>morass</i>
der Choral	<i>hymn</i>	der Kaplan	<i>chaplain</i>	der Palast	<i>palace</i>

330. Two feminines with no additional ending in the plural.

die Mutter	<i>mother</i>	die Tochter	<i>daughter</i>
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331. Neuters with plural in er (52, 53).

das Gehalt	<i>salary</i>	das Gewand	<i>garment</i>
das Gemach	<i>room (of a house)</i>	das Hospital	<i>hospital</i>

NOTE. Without vowel mutation: das Geschlecht, *race, sex*; das Gespenst, *ghost*; das Regiment, *regiment*; and das Gemüt (pl. Gemüter), *mind, disposition*.

332. One neuter with no additional ending in the plural.

das Kloster	<i>monastery</i>
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Der rechte Lehrmeister

Folg' als Jünger nicht dem Lehrer, dessen Saal ist immer voll,
 Weil im Spiel er alle Schüler zu Doktoren machen soll;
 Der mit Müß' dem Doktor lehret, daß er nur ein Schüler ist,
 Dessen kleine Pforte suche, eh zu groß du worden bist.

Wilhelm Müller

STRONG NOUNS — WITHOUT VOWEL MUTATION

MONOSYLLABLES

333. Nonmutable neuters with plural in *er*.

das Bild	<i>picture</i>	das Kind	<i>child</i>	das Reis	<i>shoot</i>
das Brett	<i>board</i>	das Kleid	<i>dress</i>	das Rind	<i>beef</i>
das Ei	<i>egg</i>	das Licht	<i>light</i>	das Schwert	<i>sword</i>
das Feld	<i>field</i>	das Lid	<i>eyelid</i>	das Stift	<i>institution</i>
das Geld	<i>money</i>	das Lied	<i>song</i>	das Weib	<i>woman</i>
das Glied	<i>link</i>	das Nest	<i>nest</i>		

334. Nonmutable neuters with plural in *e*.

das Beet	{ <i>bed (in a</i> <i>garden)</i>	das Heer	<i>army</i>	das Schiff	<i>ship</i>
das Beil	<i>ax</i>	das Heft	<i>notebook</i>	das Schwein	<i>hog</i>
das Bein	<i>leg</i>	das Knie	<i>knee</i>	das Seil	<i>rope</i>
das Bier	<i>beer</i>	das Kreuz	<i>cross</i>	das Sieb	<i>sieve</i>
das Deck	<i>deck</i>	das Meer	<i>sea</i>	das Spiel	<i>play</i>
		das Netz	<i>net</i>	das Stück	<i>piece</i>
das Erz	<i>ore</i>	das Ohr	{ <i>eye of a</i> <i>needle</i>	das Teil	<i>share</i>
das Fell	<i>hide</i>	das Öl	<i>oil</i>	das Tier	<i>animal</i>
das Fest	<i>festival</i>	das Pferd	<i>horse</i>	das Werk	<i>work</i>
das Gift	<i>poison</i>	das Reh	<i>doe</i>	das Zelt	<i>tent</i>
das Gleis	<i>track</i>	das Reich	<i>empire</i>	das Ziel	<i>goal</i>

335. Mutatable neuters without vowel mutation with plural in *e*.

das Boot	<i>boat</i>	das Jahr	<i>year</i>	das Pfund	<i>pound</i>
das Brot	<i>bread</i>	das Joch	<i>yoke</i>	das Pult	<i>desk</i>
das Bünd	<i>bundle</i>	das Los	<i>lot</i>	das Quart	<i>quart</i>
das Garn	<i>yarn</i>	das Lot	<i>plumb</i>	das Schaf	<i>sheep</i>
das Gras	<i>grass</i>	das Mal	<i>time</i>	das Schwab	<i>swath</i>
das Gramm	<i>gram</i>	das Mus	<i>stewed fruit</i>	das Tau	<i>heavy rope</i>
das Haar	<i>hair</i>	das Paar	<i>pair</i>	das Tor	<i>gate</i>

336. Mutatable masculines without vowel mutation with plural in *e*.

der Aal	<i>eel</i>	der Gran	{ <i>grain (a</i>	der Punkt	<i>point</i>
der Aar	<i>eagle</i>		<i>weight)</i>	der Qualm	<i>vapor</i>
der Akt	<i>act</i>	der Gurt	<i>girth</i>	der Quarz	<i>quartz</i>
der Arm	<i>arm</i>	der Haft	<i>clasp</i>	der Ruf	<i>call</i>
der Bann	{ <i>proscrip-</i>	der Halm	<i>blade</i>	der Schacht	<i>shaft</i>
	<i>tion</i>	der Huf	<i>hoof</i>	der Schall	<i>rogue</i>
der Born	<i>fount</i>	der Hund	<i>dog</i>	der Schuft	<i>scamp</i>
der Borst	<i>crack</i>	der Kohl	<i>cabbage</i>	der Schuh	<i>shoe</i>
der Buchs	<i>box tree</i>	der Kulm	<i>peak</i>	der Star	<i>starling</i>
der Dachs	<i>badger</i>	der Kurs	<i>course</i>	der Stoff	<i>stuff</i>
der Docht	<i>wick</i>	der Lachs	<i>salmon</i>	der Strolch	<i>vagabond</i>
der Dolch	<i>dagger</i>	der Laut	<i>sound</i>	der Sund	<i>strait, sound</i>
der Dom	<i>cathedral</i>	der Luchs	<i>lynx</i>	der Tag	<i>day</i>
der Falz	<i>groove</i>	der Mohr	<i>nightmare</i>	der Takt	{ <i>time (in</i>
der Farn	<i>fern</i>	der Moch	{ <i>sala-</i>		<i>music)</i>
der Faun	<i>faun</i>		<i>mander</i>	der Thron	<i>throne</i>
der Flachs	<i>flax</i>	der Mund	<i>mouth</i>	der Toast	<i>toast</i>
der Fund	<i>find</i>	der Pakt	<i>agreement</i>	der Troß	<i>crowd</i>
der Golf	<i>gulf</i>	der Pfad	<i>path</i>	der Tusch	{ <i>flourish of</i>
der Grad	<i>degree</i>	der Puls	<i>pulse</i>		<i>trumpets</i>

Sprichwörter. Die Liebe ist blind.

Wie der Vogel, so das Ei.

WEAK NOUNS

337. Masculine nouns denoting living beings which do not end in *e* in the nominative singular.

der Bär	<i>bear</i>	der Herr	{ <i>gentle-</i>	der Pfau	<i>peacock</i>
der Bayer	<i>Bavarian</i>		<i>man</i>	der Prinz	<i>prince</i>
der Bursch(e)	{ <i>young</i>	der Hirt	<i>shepherd</i>	der Schenk	{ <i>cup-</i>
	<i>fellow</i>				<i>bearer</i>
der Christ	<i>Christian</i>	der Mensch	{ <i>human</i>	der Schultheiß	<i>mayor</i>
			<i>being</i>		
der Fink	<i>finch</i>	der Mohr	<i>Moor</i>	der Steinmetz	{ <i>stone-</i>
der Franz	<i>franc</i>	der Narr	<i>fool</i>		<i>cutter</i>
der Fürst	<i>prince</i>	der Oberst	<i>colonel</i>	der Tor	<i>fool</i>
der Graf	<i>count</i>	der Och	<i>ox</i>	der Vorfahr	<i>ancestor</i>
der Greif	<i>griffin</i>	der Pard	<i>panther</i>	der Zar	<i>Czar</i>
der Held	<i>hero</i>	der Pfaff	<i>priest</i>		

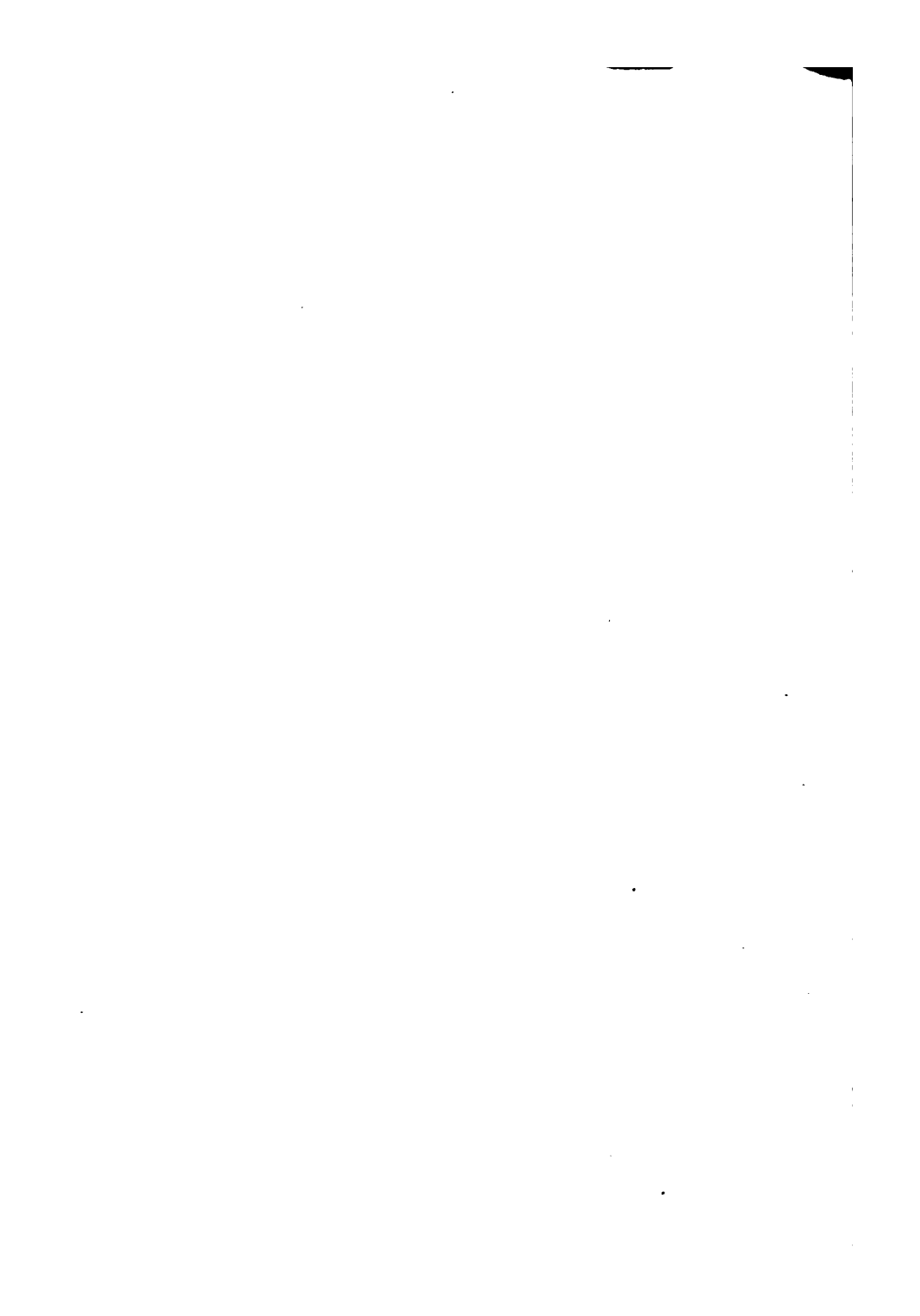
MIXED NOUNS

338. Some of the more common masculines.

der Bauer	<i>peasant</i>	der Nervo	<i>nerve</i>	der Staat	<i>state</i>
der Dorn	<i>thorn</i>	der Pfropf	<i>cork</i>	der Stachel	<i>sting</i>
der Gevatter	<i>godfather</i>	der Psalm	<i>psalm</i>	der Strahl	<i>ray</i>
der Lorbeer	<i>laurel</i>	der Reif	<i>ring</i>	der Vetter	<i>cousin</i>
der Mast	<i>mast</i>	der Schmerz	<i>pain</i>	der Zins	<i>interest</i>
der Muskel	<i>muscle</i>	der See	<i>lake</i>		
der Nachbar	<i>neighbor</i>	der Spatz	<i>sparrow</i>		

339. Some of the more common neuters.

das Auge	<i>eye</i>	das Hemd	<i>shirt</i>	das Ohr	<i>ear</i>
das Bett	<i>bed</i>	das Kleinod	<i>jewel</i>		
das Ende	<i>end</i>	das Möbel	<i>furniture</i>		



APPENDIX

THE NOUN¹

1. **Declension of nouns.** There are three noun declensions, the strong, the weak, and the mixed.

2. Strong nouns, except feminines, take *s* or *es* in the genitive singular and usually *e* in the plural. Feminines take no endings in the singular, but are inflected regularly in the plural.

3. Weak nouns, if masculine, take *n* or *en* in all cases singular and plural, except in the nominative singular. Weak feminines take *n* or *en* in the plural.

4. Mixed nouns add *s* or *es* in the genitive singular and *n* or *en* in the plural.

5. The declension, vowel mutation, and gender of nouns can best be learned by constant drill in giving their principal parts. These are the nominative and genitive singular and the nominative plural. In learning these forms the definite article must always accompany the noun. Examples:

NOM. <i>der Tag</i>	GEN. <i>des Tages</i>	NOM. PL. <i>die Tage</i>
<i>das Haus</i>	<i>des Hauses</i>	<i>die Häuser</i>

6. The last member of a compound noun determines its gender and declension, as *das Haus*, *der Schlüssel*, *der Hausschlüssel*.

7. Feminine nouns do not change their form in the singular.

8. All nouns end in *n* in the dative plural.

¹ The treatment of nouns as given in the Appendix was suggested by Professor George O. Curme of Northwestern University. It is a departure from the customary way in which the noun in German has been treated, but its simplicity and compactness will, no doubt, appeal to many teachers.

9. The inflectional ending *e* is never used after *el*, *en*, *er*, *den*, and *lein*.

10. The strong declension. To the strong declension belong the great body of German masculine and neuter nouns, a few feminines, and the great majority of foreign words accented on the last syllable if they represent lifeless things.

11. This declension takes *s* or *es* in the genitive singular and usually *e* in the plural forms, sometimes with, but more commonly without, vowel mutation.

12. The ending *es* of the genitive singular is usually confined to monosyllables; and even there it is used only when *s* is difficult to pronounce, or to avoid a clash of accents when an accented syllable follows in the next word, as *des Fußes*, *des Tisches*, *des Hauses*, *des Dorfes* or *Dorfs*; but *des Mannes Mut*, not *des Manns Mut*.

13. Usage varies in regard to adding *e* in the dative singular. It is in general confined to monosyllables, and is often omitted even there, as *dem Tage* or *Tag*; *dem Hause* or *Haus*; *dem Könige* or *König*; but always *dem Lehrer*, *dem Vogel*, *dem Spaten*.

14. The strong declension. Examples: *der Tag*, *day*; *das Jahr*, *year*; *der Monat*, *month*; *das Monument*, *monument*.

SINGULAR

<i>der Tag</i>	<i>das Jahr</i>	<i>der Monat</i>	<i>das Monument</i>
<i>des Tages</i>	<i>des Jahres</i>	<i>des Monats</i>	<i>des Monuments</i>
<i>dem Tage</i>	<i>dem Jahre</i>	<i>dem Monat</i>	<i>dem Monument</i>
<i>den Tag</i>	<i>das Jahr</i>	<i>den Monat</i>	<i>das Monument</i>

PLURAL

<i>die Tage</i>	<i>die Jahre</i>	<i>die Monate</i>	<i>die Monumente</i>
<i>der Tage</i>	<i>der Jahre</i>	<i>der Monate</i>	<i>der Monumente</i>
<i>den Tagen</i>	<i>den Jahren</i>	<i>den Monaten</i>	<i>den Monumenten</i>
<i>die Tage</i>	<i>die Jahre</i>	<i>die Monate</i>	<i>die Monumente</i>

Sprichwort. Es hilft nichts, sich über geschehene Dinge zu ärgern.

15. Exceptions to the strong declension. The following classes of strong nouns form their plural irregularly. The first class omits the plural ending *e*, and the second takes *er* instead of *e* in the plural.

16. Class I. To this class belong all masculine and neuter nouns in *e*, *el*, *en*, *er*, *en*, and *lein*. Nouns in *en* and *lein* are neuter and usually have the stem vowel mutated.

17. Examples of class I: *der Spaten, spade; der Lehrer, teacher; das Gebäude, building; das Fräulein, young lady, Miss.*

SINGULAR

der Spaten	der Lehrer	das Gebäude	das Fräulein
des Spatens	des Lehrers	des Gebäudes	des Fräuleins
dem Spaten	dem Lehrer	dem Gebäude	dem Fräulein
den Spaten	den Lehrer	das Gebäude	das Fräulein

PLURAL

die Spaten	die Lehrer	die Gebäude	die Fräulein
der Spaten	der Lehrer	der Gebäude	der Fräulein
den Spaten	den Lehrern	den Gebäuden	den Fräulein
die Spaten	die Lehrer	die Gebäude	die Fräulein

18. The following nouns of class I often omit *n* in the nominative singular: *der Friede, der Funke, der Gedanke, der Glaube, der Haufe, der Name, der Same, der Schade, and der Wille.* *Der Felsen* often drops *en* in the nominative and accusative singular.

19. Class II. To this class belong the following groups:

1. Eight masculine monosyllables, as *der Geist* (323).
2. About 50 neuter monosyllables, as *das Kind* (325, 330).
3. Eight neuter polysyllables, as *das Geschlecht* (331).
4. All nouns ending in *tum*, as *das Altertum* (74, 5).

Sprichwörter. Heute rot — morgen tot.

Es ist nichts so fein gesponnen,

Es kommt doch endlich an die Sonnen.

20. Examples of class II: *der Geist, spirit; das Kind, child; das Geschlecht, race, sex.*

SINGULAR

der Geist	das Kind	das Geschlecht
des Geistes	des Kindes	des Geschlechts
dem Geiste	dem Kinde	dem Geschlecht
den Geist	das Kind	das Geschlecht

PLURAL

die Geister	die Kinder	die Geschlechter
der Geister	der Kinder	der Geschlechter
den Geistern	den Kindern	den Geschlechtern
die Geister	die Kinder	die Geschlechter

21. *Der Geist* and *der Leib* are the only nonmutable masculine monosyllables which take *er* in the plural.

22. *Das Geschlecht, das Gespenst, and das Regiment* are the only nonmutable neuter polysyllables which take *er* in the plural. *Das Gemüt*, which has the vowel mutated both in the singular and the plural, also belongs in this class.

23. Vowel mutation in strong nouns. The majority of strong nouns do not have vowel mutation. The group which mutates, however, is composed of many monosyllables and a small number of polysyllables of frequent occurrence.

24. Monosyllables with vowel mutation. This group contains:

1. About 200 masculines. Six of these take *er* in the plural and the rest take *e* (322, 323).

2. 33 feminines (324).

3. About 35 neuters;

(a) 33 with plural in *er* (325).

(b) Two with plural in *e*: *das Floß, pl. die Flöße; das Chor, pl. die Chöre or Chore* (326).

Sprichwort. *Wer die Leiter hinauf will, muß bei der untersten Sprosse anfangen.*

25. Examples of monosyllables with vowel mutation: *der Baum, tree; die Stadt, city; das Buch, book; der Arzt, physician; der Fluß, river.*

SINGULAR

der Baum	die Stadt	das Buch	der Arzt	der Fluß
des Baumes	der Stadt	des Buches	des Arztes	des Flusses
dem Baume	der Stadt	dem Buche	dem Arzte	dem Flusse
den Baum	die Stadt	das Buch	den Arzt	den Fluß

PLURAL

die Bäume	die Städte	die Bücher	die Ärzte	die Flüsse
der Bäume	der Städte	der Bücher	der Ärzte	der Flüsse
den Bäumen	den Städten	den Büchern	den Ärzten	den Flüssen
die Bäume	die Städte	die Bücher	die Ärzte	die Flüsse

26. The group of nonmutating monosyllables is very large, and includes about 265 masculines and all neuters except about 35. For a list of the more common nonmutating monosyllables see 333-336.

27. Polysyllables with vowel mutation. Only a very small number of polysyllabic strong nouns have vowel mutation. To this group belong:

1. The following masculines:

- (a) 21 in *el, en, er* (327).
- (b) Two in *tum*: *der Reichtum* and *der Irrtum* (74, 5).
- (c) Nine foreign nouns, as *der Altar* (329).

2. The following feminines:

- (a) *Die Mutter, die Tochter, die Armbrust, and die Geschwulst.*
- (b) Compounds in *kunst* and *flucht*.

3. The following neuters:

- (a) *Das Kloster.*
- (b) All neuters in *tum*.
- (c) *Das Gemach, das Gehalt, das Gewand, and das Hospital,* which take *er* in the plural.

28. All mutable nouns which take *er* in the plural mutate the vowel (*a, o, u*) in the plural.

29. Nouns in *tum* mutate the vowel of this suffix and take *er* in the plural. For the gender of nouns in *tum* see 74, 5.

30. Examples of polysyllables with vowel mutation : *der Apfel, apple; der Garten, garden; die Mutter, mother; das Altertum, antiquity.*

SINGULAR

der Apfel	der Garten	die Mutter	das Altertum
des Apfels	des Gartens	der Mutter	des Altertums
dem Apfel	dem Garten	der Mutter	dem Altertum
den Apfel	den Garten	die Mutter	das Altertum

PLURAL

die Äpfel	die Gärten	die Mütter	die Altertümer
der Äpfel	der Gärten	der Mütter	der Altertümer
den Äpfeln	den Gärten	den Müttern	den Altertümern
die Äpfel	die Gärten	die Mütter	die Altertümer

31. The weak declension. Nouns of the weak declension end in *n* or *en* except in the nominative singular masculine. Feminine nouns are not inflected in the singular. There are no neuters.

32. Weak nouns do not have vowel mutation.

33. Examples of the weak declension : *der Knabe, boy; die Frau, lady; der Student, student; die Lehrerin, lady teacher; der Herr, gentleman, Mr.*

SINGULAR

der Knabe	die Frau	der Student	die Lehrerin	der Herr
des Knaben	der Frau	des Studenten	der Lehrerin	des Herrn
dem Knaben	der Frau	dem Studenten	der Lehrerin	dem Herrn
den Knaben	die Frau	den Studenten	die Lehrerin	den Herrn

PLURAL

die Knaben	die Frauen	die Studenten	die Lehrerinnen	die Herren
der Knaben	der Frauen	der Studenten	der Lehrerinnen	der Herren
den Knaben	den Frauen	den Studenten	den Lehrerinnen	den Herren
die Knaben	die Frauen	die Studenten	die Lehrerinnen	die Herren

NOTE. The noun *Herr* omits the inflectional *e* in the singular.

34. Feminines formed from masculines by adding in double the *n* before adding the plural ending *en*.

35. Membership.

1. All feminine nouns except the following, which are strong :

(a) The mutating feminines *Mutter* and *Tochter*.

(b) About 33 mutating monosyllables (324).

(c) Those ending in *niss* and *sal*.

(d) Mutating compounds in *funft* and *flucht*.

2. Masculines in *e* representing living beings, as *der Knabe*, *der Löwe*, *der Affe*; and two representing things: *der Buchstabe* and *der Sehnte*.

3. Foreign words :

(a) Masculines accented on the last syllable and representing living beings, as *der Legat*. Exceptions : nouns ending in accented *al*, *an*, *är*, *ar*, *är*, *ier*, or, belong to the strong declension whether they represent living beings or lifeless things, as *der General*, *der Rumpan*, *der Souverän*, *der Kommentar*, *der Sekretär*, *der Chasseur*, *der Offizier*, *der Major*.

(b) Masculines in accented *and*, *end*, *ant*, *ent*, and *graph*, representing persons or things, and also *der Komet* and *der Planet*. Examples : *der Multiplikand*, *der Minuend*, *der Fabrikant*, *der Student*, *der Paragraph*.

36. The mixed declension. The mixed declension uses strong endings in the singular and weak in the plural. The genitive singular adds *s* or *es* and the plural *n* or *en*. Nouns taken from French, English, and other modern languages add *s* in the plural.

37. Examples of the mixed declension : *das Auge*, *eye*; *der Doktor*, *doctor*; *das Studium*, *study*; *das Fossil*, *fossil*.

SINGULAR

<i>das Auge</i>	<i>der Doktor</i>	<i>das Studium</i>	<i>das Fossil</i>	<i>das Herz</i>
<i>des Auges</i>	<i>des Doktors</i>	<i>des Studiums</i>	<i>des Fossils</i>	<i>des Herzens</i>
<i>dem Auge</i>	<i>dem Doktor</i>	<i>dem Studium</i>	<i>dem Fossil</i>	<i>dem Herzen</i>
<i>das Auge</i>	<i>den Doktor</i>	<i>das Studium</i>	<i>das Fossil</i>	<i>das Herz</i>

PLURAL

die Augen	die Doktoren	die Studien	die Fossilien	die Herzen
der Augen	der Doktoren	der Studien	der Fossilien	der Herzen
den Augen	den Doktoren	den Studien	den Fossilien	den Herzen
die Augen	die Doktoren	die Studien	die Fossilien	die Herzen

NOTE. The noun *Herz* is irregular in declension.

38. Membership.*A. Native German words :*

1. About 50 masculines, a few of which are monosyllabic (338).
2. About 15 neuters, mostly monosyllabic (339).

B. Many foreign words :

1. Masculine nouns in *on*, *or*, *uß*, and *iuß* from Latin and Greek.

NOTE 1. Both *on* and *or* are short and unaccented in the singular but long and accented in the plural, as *der Doktor*, pl. *die Doktoren*; *der Dämon*, pl. *die Dämonen*. Words in accented *on*, *or*, belong to the strong declension, as *der Major*, pl. *die Majore*; *der Diafon*, pl. *die Diafone*.

NOTE 2. Foreign masculines in *uß* and *iuß* usually remain unchanged in the singular, as *der Runtiuß*, *des Runtiuß*, pl. *die Runtien*. Those in *uß* are inclined to become strong, as *der Krotuß*, *des Krotuß*, *die Krotuffe*.

2. Neuter nouns from Latin and Greek :

(a) Those ending in *a*, as *das Drama*.

(b) Those ending in *eum*, *ium*, *uum*, *on* (unaccented), which become in the plural *een*, *ien*, *uen*, *en*, as *das Museum*, pl. *die Museen*; *das Studium*, pl. *die Studien*; *das Distichon*, pl. *die Distichen*.

(c) Those ending in *il*, *al*, with plural in *ien*. These nouns, however, are inclined to become strong, as *das Fossil*, pl. *die Fossile* or *Fossilien*; *das Mineral*, pl. *die Minerale* or *Mineralien*.

(d) *Das Insekt* and *das Interesse*.

3. Masculine and neuter nouns and a few feminines from French, English, and other modern languages. These words add *s* in the plural. Examples: *das Restaurant*, *des Restaurants*, *die Restaurants*; *der Lord*, *des Lords*, *die Lords*; *die Lady*, *der Lady*, *die Ladys* or *Ladies*; *die Villa*, *der Villa*, *die Villaz* or *Villen*; *der Don*, *des Dons*, *die Dons*; *der Pascha*, *des Paschas*, *die Paschas*.

EXERCISES

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

1. Poverty is no disgrace. 2. Work strengthens the body. 3. February is the shortest month. 4. The peasants have horses and cows. 5. We (*Man, 181*) see soldiers everywhere in Germany. 6. Do you drink tea or coffee? 7. I prefer pears to apples. 8. Wolves are enemies of sheep. 9. Switzerland is a republic. 10. In autumn the leaves fall from the trees. 11. Where is little Anna? 12. In (*Beim*) writing we use our arm and our fingers. 13. Winter brings snow and ice. 14. Birds have beaks. 15. Meat is dearer than bread. 16. When pride rises fortune sinks. 17. It was in the month (of) June. 18. We go to church on Sunday. 19. Love hopeth all things. 20. Death knocks at the door of huts and palaces. 21. Dogs like to eat meat. 22. Water is colorless. 23. Sorrow (*pl.*) has killed him. 24. I haven't seen him since Monday. 25. Hawks are birds. 26. Our hotel is in Ring Street. 27. The mother had her child in her arms. 28. The student has a book in his hand. 29. The students were singing songs. 30. Since the year 1871 the kings of Prussia have also been the emperors of Germany.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE, THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, AND *mein*

1. My friend is very successful as a lawyer. 2. A king lives in a castle. 3. He is expecting his father at the station. 4. The yard before our house is very small. 5. My son is a tailor. 6. Her nephew lives in a village in the Black Forest. 7. The spade belongs to our gardener. 8. Birds are distinguished (*refl.*) from animals

by (*durch*) their feathers. 9. Your letter was lying on my table. 10. His brother wishes to become a physician. 11. Have your friends gone to (*auf*) the country? 12. Their teacher likes music. 13. We do not like him as a neighbor. 14. His father will be ninety years old in January. 15. They have our table and your chair. 16. The eye is a mirror. 17. Edward, write your letter now. 18. I can't understand a word of French. 19. The man has a book and a cane; he is a professor. 20. We always write our exercises with pen and ink.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS

1. The basket is in the garden. 2. She has her pen and your book. 3. The apples on this tree will soon be ripe. 4. My teeth are good, but my eyes have always been weak. 5. The maid is making the beds. 6. Our neighbors have two horses and a cow. 7. His head is large, but his feet are small. 8. The farmers of (*in*) this state are rich. 9. My cousin has two sons, but they do not live in this city. 10. The faith of the heart is strong. 11. A year has twelve months, a month four weeks, a week seven days, and a day twenty-four hours. 12. The churches in this city are beautiful. 13. She took your comb and my brush. 14. In the box we found plates, cups, knives, forks, and glasses. 15. I laid the key on the table beside the watch. 16. This forest belongs to the king. 17. Joseph had written a letter to (*an*) his uncle. 18. There (*es*) are seven boys and ten girls in this class. 19. The teacher did not know the names of all his pupils. 20. The count and the countess rewarded the shepherd. 21. The sons of kings are princes. 22. We can see five villages in the valley below. 23. The rooms of this cloister are very small and gloomy. 24. Mother put my shoes under the bed. 25. The king's castle stood among the trees near the lake. 26. Have you seen this picture of my nephew? 27. His coat is hanging behind the door. 28. The lion is the king of beasts. 29. In olden times (antiquity) people

believed in (an) many gods. 30. In the banks there are generally neither chairs nor benches. 31. The cook (*fem.*) is cooking soup and vegetables on the stove. 32. This afternoon she will bake bread and cake. 33. The fish are lying in the bucket behind the stove. 34. You will find the tub, the broom, and the brush in the kitchen. 35. The old woman with the gray horse sells peas, beans, turnips, and potatoes. 36. My daughter brought me a glass of water. 37. Here is a bottle of vinegar. Do you also want a pound of butter? 38. This ticket costs six marks. 39. At (3u) Easter we have a week's vacation. 40. These ashes are still warm. 41. Our horse is fourteen hands high and weighs eleven hundred pounds. 42. Father drank two cups of hot coffee for (3um) breakfast. 43. My parents were both born in Germany. 44. In this region the peasants raise oats.

PROPER NOUNS

1. The people called Emperor Frederick, the father of Emperor William II, „Unfern Friß“. 2. Frieda's mother's name was Margaret. 3. The houses of (von) Paris are very beautiful. 4. Fred's parents have moved to New York. 5. Professor Meyer's oldest daughter will be married next month. 6. I am committing some of Schiller's and Heine's poems to memory. 7. We did not see Herman and Agnes. 8. Mother gave Marie a new dress and Max a pair of skates. 9. This flower is for little Bertha. 10. Have you ever read Voss's „Luiße“? 11. The universities of Germany are very famous.

THE ADJECTIVE

1. Good children obey their parents. 2. Old friends are like (wie) old wine; their worth increases with their age. 3. The young man with a basket in his right hand brings us a dozen fresh eggs every week. 4. Her little brothers are very obedient and lovable boys. 5. The pretty girl on the brown horse was the

sister of my friend Christopher. 6. My son wrote me a long letter yesterday. 7. The fresh green of the leaves is changing into a reddish brown. 8. Many poor people live in small, dark rooms. 9. One day a little yellow bird came to (um) drink out of the large bucket which hung over the deep well. 10. My daughter has a large head, a well-formed nose, and large blue eyes. 11. We never had such a good president. 12. The noble knight was a very good and brave man, always ready to help the poor and the weak. 13. Our German teacher has a new house and a beautiful flower-garden. 14. I read several good books this summer. 15. My little brother will be eight years old next month. 16. Our faithful old servant died last night. 17. A sleeping fox catches no chickens. 18. Children who-have-been-burned (87) fear the fire. 19. No one greeted the stranger. 20. This coming week we intend to depart. 21. The gain which-is-to-be-hoped-for (202) will not be large. 22. All the bread in this box was baked yesterday. 23. The lesson to be-learned is too long. 24. All my relatives live in Germany.

THE INDEFINITE NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

1. Our neighbors have all kinds of flowers. 2. We picked a few red roses. 3. There was only a little oil in the bottle. 4. All Germany helped the count. 5. We have enough butter but not enough potatoes. 6. These presents cost little money but much work. 7. That happened several years later. 8. You have n't any meat. Oh yes, I have some. 9. The English duke remained only a few days in Berlin. 10. That is sheer nonsense. 11. He has bought Goethe's entire works. 12. This young man has too much money and too many friends.

DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

1. This picture belongs in that room. 2. What kind of watch have you? 3. Have we the same lesson to-day that we had yesterday? 4. It was that man whose house burned down. 5. To

which child do you wish to give this doll? 6. Such a man is welcome everywhere. 7. In what kind of factory are you working? 8. I do not know which sentence you mean. 9. Which horse do you wish to sell to that young lawyer? 10. For what kind of room do you want this carpet?

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. Did you ever see a larger apple? 2. Have you still younger sons? 3. John is the biggest of the boys. 4. A diamond is harder than the hardest metal. 5. I have never read a more interesting book. 6. Paul has always been one of my most faithful friends. 7. That was an exceedingly agreeable surprise. 8. Here the ice is strongest. 9. My grandmother is the oldest woman in this village. 10. These cherries are riper than those. 11. My uncle is older than my father. 12. This plum is the largest. 13. This pupil is less talented than industrious. 14. The tree is higher than our house. 15. The coldest water is in the deepest well. 16. Marie is just as clever as her sister. 17. Anna has a large apple, Elizabeth a larger one, but George has the largest. 18. Carl is most diligent when he goes to school. 19. This is the shortest day of the year. 20. That is very disagreeable to me.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

1. John ran the fastest. 2. (The) Jupiter is comparatively near the earth, (the) Mars is still nearer, and the moon is the nearest. 3. We were in Leipzig longer than in Dresden, but we remained longest in Berlin. 4. The older my father gets, the less he reads. 5. It will be twelve o'clock at least before I shall have finished these sentences. 6. Bertha told her story the best. 7. That occurs very rarely. 8. The airship is traveling (faster) faster than the train. 9. The fire in this stove burns better when the wind is in (comes from) the north.

NUMERALS

1. I have three brothers; the first is twenty-five years old, the second twenty-two, and the third is in his fifteenth year. 2. Give me half of your apple. 3. He has been here three times. 4. There are all kinds of people in the world. 5. To-day is the twenty-second of February. 6. Here are two kinds of pears. 7. Write the first sentence and the sixth. 8. Three is a fifth of fifteen. 9. We have read the first twenty pages. 10. A fourfold cord will hold all the (best) better.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. I thank you very much for the stamps which you sent me for my collection. 2. He will help me. 3. You learn quickly, but you also forget quickly. 4. Here is a brush; lay it on the table. 5. That girl is very industrious. Do you know what her name is? 6. Henry, stop beating your dog. 7. The birds are singing in the trees. 8. This hat is too small for me; I can't wear it. 9. What do we do with our eyes? We see with them. 10. I sat behind you in church last Sunday. 11. Mother said to me, "Helen, what are you doing?" 12. Here is a gold watch; what will you give me for it? 13. Did you ever read this story? 14. Give us this day our daily bread. 15. Child, you must not take off your mittens. 16. I saw you, but I know you did n't see me. 17. She will not disturb you, father. 18. Mr. Schmidt, have you seen our new house? 19. My sister's children never obey her, although she punishes them quite often. 20. We hope to see you and your husband in Prague next year.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

1. He is rejoicing at his success. 2. She is washing her hands. 3. Are you afraid to stay here alone? 4. They always flatter each other. 5. My parents will be surprised at my progress. 6. Fred looked around at me. 7. They had lost their way in the forest.

8. I sat down in order to rest myself. 9. We both hurt ourselves on that nail. 10. The poor child is not feeling well to-day. 11. You contradict yourself in everything that you say. 12. He imagines that he is especially talented.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1. The fault is ours. 2. Whose book is this? It is mine. 3. He was thinking of my brother and yours. 4. I have lost all my possessions. 5. Is this your umbrella? No, it is his; that one is mine. 6. Do not forget to distinguish between what-is-mine and what-is-yours. 7. Our table is larger than theirs. 8. Their piano cost more than ours. 9. I have not seen my people for five years. 10. This room is hers; but, as you see, it is not as pretty as yours. 11. I have his pen and he has mine. 12. My father was a physician and hers was a merchant.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

1. Who loaned me this lead pencil? 2. What have you in your hand? 3. He showed me two umbrellas and asked me which one I wanted. 4. For whom are you making this beautiful present? 5. What were you laughing about? 6. Whose picture is that? 7. What were you standing on? 8. Whom do you mean? Which one did he mean? 9. Fred has a gold watch. What kind of one have you? 10. What did the child hurt itself with? 11. I do not know whose dog bit my little niece. 12. What did his mother say?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. There were many people there whom I did n't know. 2. Have you a key with which I can open this door? 3. The donkey which had been carrying the sacks to the mill became old and lame. 4. Whatever is beautiful is not always good. 5. This is the mountain at the top of which is a hotel. 6. The man whom we met is

my English teacher. 7. The lady whose watch I found yesterday on the stairway is one of my students. 8. He does not understand all the teacher says. 9. This is the plant of which I was speaking. 10. Do you know the famous doctor whose daughter is going to marry the count? 11. I have found the knife which you had lost. 12. Whoever says that does n't know anything about (von) music.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

1. These pears are larger than those. 2. Is that enough bread for you? 3. Those who help us in misfortune are our true friends. 4. This is my brother and those are my sisters. 5. This is her watch; it was lying on that book. 6. I do not believe that. 7. He has my book and also my sister's. 8. Those are plums, but these are cherries. 9. What do you think of that? 10. Herman gave Walter and his brother a new sled. 11. He says that that is impossible. 12. I know there are such. 13. The elephant and the whale are the largest animals; the former lives on land, the latter in the water. 14. He is one of those whom you (man) cannot trust.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

1. Offend no one, but help every one. 2. Somebody has stolen my overcoat. 3. He knows something about it. 4. Some people have much money and spend very little. 5. No one knew how the fire had started. 6. Many were invited, but only a few came. 7. Both of your children are very talented. 8. Everybody's business is nobody's business. 9. Many of the best students are poor. 10. I do not know any of your friends in Berlin.

PREPOSITIONS

1. The glasses are standing on the table. 2. We are going without him. 3. According to my opinion he should not have done it. 4. The earth revolves about the sun with great rapidity.

5. He could not come on account of the illness of his mother. 6. I shall go to church with my father. 7. The painting (picture) hangs above the altar. 8. She laid the cloak on the bed. 9. Her hat was lying on the chair beside the bed. 10. We sat around the fire on the beach and told stories. 11. My parents will not return from their trip to Germany before next week. 12. When both objects are nouns the dative stands before the accusative. 13. The book had been lying under the bench. 14. We generally get up at six o'clock. 15. He came to my house this morning. 16. She sat opposite me at the table. 17. We were swimming against the stream. 18. When are you going home? 19. We have been good friends for many years. 20. I saw him a week ago when he was at home. 21. The enemy's camp is above the city. 22. The roofs of the houses were covered with snow. 23. The parson laughed at (*über*) the peasant's stupidity. 24. Both armies fought bravely until sundown. 25. Carl came instead of his brother. 26. The students wrote the sentences on the board, and the teacher corrected them. 27. He made the trip at (*auf*) my expense. 28. The sun stood high above the village. 29. The general praised the colonel on account of his bravery. 30. Last year I lived at (*bei*) my grandmother's. 31. A month ago to-day we were in Paris. 32. No one came to see us on New Year's day except my aunt. 33. It has n't rained here for a month. 34. She had to stay in the house last week on account of the cold. 35. Do you know the difference between strong and weak verbs?

CONJUNCTIONS

1. The children ran into the house and asked their mother for some bread. 2. We are going home, for it will soon be dark. 3. Here is a bird's nest, but there are no eggs in it. 4. He is very poor, otherwise he would dress better. 5. I don't drink wine, but I like to eat grapes. 6. Either you must make up your mind now or I must set out alone. 7. Man is often abandoned by his

best friends, yet God never abandons us. 8. She is small but pretty. 9. Nature has peculiar beauties both in autumn and in spring. 10. Our servant is not only very diligent but he is also very faithful and honest. 11. Even that did not satisfy him. 12. He is poor because he is lazy. 13. If I were in your place, I would do it. 14. He asked me whether I knew him. 15. It was not his sister but his niece who sang before the emperor. 16. Every mother knows that a good book is an acceptable present for a diligent boy. 17. I shall come as often as I can. 18. He does not know where his teacher lives. 19. We shall remain here until they return. 20. If you see him, ask him when the concert begins. 21. We shall depart as soon as the train arrives. 22. When the wind is in the north it is always too cold in this room. 23. The child slept while I was writing a letter. 24. I have no time, otherwise I would help you. 25. Carl will receive his inheritance when he is (will be) twenty-one years old. 26. We don't know when they will come. 27. The struggle was hard, but the victory was glorious.

VERBS

1. Do you always speak German at home? 2. The teamster is beating the horse. 3. My mother often combs and braids my hair. 4. The fire had gone out. It will have gone out. 5. Frederick the Great offered the miller a large sum for his mill, but he did n't wish to sell it. 6. The workman fell from the roof of the church-tower. 7. Both armies fought bravely until sundown. 8. The snow is melting on the roofs. 9. In the fall the swallows fly to the south. 10. We wanted to put the matter off. 11. The mother has rocked her child to (in) sleep. 12. The child has gone to sleep. The child is sleeping. 13. The thief hid in the forest. He had hidden the money in a dry tree. 14. Mr. Black died from (an) the effects of the operation. 15. It is getting late, we must hasten. 16. The king's carriage was drawn by six white horses. 17. Bad company corrupts good morals. 18. This dog does not

chase the sheep. He follows me wherever I go. 19. Eat, drink, and be merry. 20. The old man sat down in his armchair. 21. Shakespeare's dramas have been translated into many languages. 22. They will move into their new house next month. 23. He rode at full speed through the village. 24. Diligence overcomes many difficulties. 25. When I get up in the morning I drink a glass of cold water. 26. The storm frightened the people. The people are frightened. 27. My friend induced me to go hunting with him. 28. A mother prays for her children. 29. It has been raining for several hours. 30. Mother, are you baking bread? This cake was not baked enough. 31. Whoever does not know (*können*) a foreign language knows nothing of his own. 32. This river flows through a beautiful valley. 33. In the beginning God created heaven and earth. 34. Do you like (eat gladly) fried potatoes? 35. I do not think that the teacher will come to-day. 36. During the summer four new houses were built on (in) this street. 37. The coat was not hanging in the closet. 38. I often have to loan my brother some money. 39. We expect to remain here until the first of June. 40. Henry did not act according to the advice of his friends. 41. The rain has laid the dust. 42. Are you the lady who lost her watch? 43. They blasted all the rocks in the harbor. 44. The enemy has fled and the victory is ours. 45. We got up early in order to see the sun rise. 46. The coachman was watering his horses. 47. Carl fell on the ice and broke (*reißt*) his arm. 48. I must stay at home to-day and help my mother. 49. He had grown much older since I last saw him. 50. Are you acquainted with the president of the bank? 51. The clerk is measuring the cloth. 52. The poor widow and her little children seemed to have suffered very much during the winter. 53. Our neighbors are moving. Shortly before the storm not a leaf was stirring. 54. My aunt, who lives in Denver, has invited me to visit her next summer during my vacation. 55. Last week we had to water the plants every day on account of the heat. 56. More railroad accidents occur in America than in Europe.

57. If the patient can partake of (enjoy) food he will surely recover soon. 58. My wife is taking a drive in the park this afternoon. 59. Cats catch rats and mice. Our cat doesn't catch birds. 60. That arrangement does not suit me at all. 61. I hope that you will succeed. He will never succeed. 62. How many pounds can you lift? He lifted the child out of the carriage. 63. That region will be laid waste by the enemy. 64. This plant flourishes only in the south. 65. Many people are called Smith. 66. My cousin was bitten by his little black dog. 67. The child will soon be bathed by its aunt. 68. A good workman is usually well paid. 69. The doors opened at seven o'clock. 70. These apple trees were planted two years ago. 71. Not many soldiers were killed, but a large number were wounded. 72. The English were defeated by the French. 73. I have been told that your son wishes to become a physician. 74. Those apples are ripe and must be picked. 75. Harry is throwing the ball against the house. 76. The little boy was very much ashamed because he was blamed by his mother. 77. A friend brought that picture along for me from England. 78. By that time the debt will have been paid. 79. This bell is rung only when fire breaks out. 80. Goethe's "Faust" is read not only in Germany but also in many other countries. 81. Thou shalt not steal. 82. The door should remain closed. 83. You must not exert yourself too much (*fehrt*). 84. People ought to love their enemies but they generally do not. 85. In our town children are not allowed to be outside after nine o'clock. 86. He had to go home early because he had some letters to write. 87. May I pick one of these flowers? 88. My friend cannot speak German. 89. I do not know him, but I know where he lives. 90. She was obliged to stay at home last week. 91. He does not know the multiplication table. 92. That may be true, but I cannot believe it. 93. The little girl said, "My papa does not like me in blue." 94. We are to write these sentences and bring them to class tomorrow. 95. Every one ought to tell the truth. 96. That family wouldn't need to endure want if it had not been extravagant.

97. Carl can't go to school to-day, he will have to stay at home. 98. I think he will be able to go to-morrow. 99. The lecture is to begin at eight o'clock. 100. I should think we could read ten pages a day. 101. He is said to be an excellent teacher. 102. We wish to go to (in) the concert this evening. 103. Do you know this book? No, I have never read it. 104. That must be done immediately. 105. He is having a new suit made. 106. I shall not be at home next week. 107. He had to learn German, for he lived in Berlin several years. 108. If you wish to write a letter, I will bring you a pen and some paper. 109. Will you please lend me your pencil? I would do so gladly, but I wish to use it myself. 110. Mr. Freund is said to have gone to Florida with his uncle. 111. The soldiers will be permitted to go home to visit their parents. 112. Mother, may I stay at home to-day? No, my son, you must go to school. 113. It is better to lose one's life than one's honor. 114. Two regiments marched through our village this morning. 115. Do you recognize the goodness and wisdom of God in nature? 116. I generally wake up at five o'clock. 117. The fox called the wolf a stupid animal. 118. The teacher did not have me recite to-day. 119. I think you are mistaken.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

1. Long live the king! 2. May God grant you a long and useful life. 3. She said that she did not know it. 4. If that were only true! 5. I do not believe that all he says is true. 6. They asked me if you knew him. 7. He said he no longer lived in Dresden. 8. That might easily be the case. 9. The teacher asked the boy how old he was. 10. He looks as if he were sick. 11. If I had only done that yesterday! 12. Even if the physician should come, he would not be able to help. 13. Even if the physician had come, he would not have been able to help. 14. I wish I were at home with my mother! 15. She dresses as if she were rich. 16. If I had enough money, I should travel a great deal. 17. If I

had had enough money, I should have paid you sooner. 18. My mother would be glad to see you. 19. I have just heard that he died this morning. 20. He knew of a certainty that I would not disappoint him. 21. He admitted that he had not yet read the book. 22. I do not know whether he is at home. 23. When I asked him what time it was he replied he did not know, since he did not have his watch. 24. The students would like to have two weeks' vacation during the holidays, but the teachers think one week is enough. 25. He spoke loud enough so that every one could hear what he said. 26. Let him be silent if he cannot explain what he wants. 27. I should have been allowed to go if I had not been obliged to help mother. 28. He says that he should have been permitted to go to New York if he had been well. 29. I should like to stay longer but I must not for it is already getting dark. 30. I hope she will soon be well again. 31. It vexes me to think that much could have been saved if the firemen had done their duty. 32. Dr. Bauer thinks that one can work best in the morning. 33. The teacher asked me whether I had my book. 34. Daniel must be sick, for he has been absent all the week. 35. A German proverb says that idleness is the beginning of all vice. 36. Anna says she is going to study Latin next year. 37. He asked me whether I saw the palace near the cloister. 38. Let us not think of (an) ourselves only. 39. The laborer asked himself what would become of his wife and children if he should die. 40. I have told him nothing which could influence him. 41. These pears look as if they were ripe. 42. Had I only known that the train was late! 43. We could have read another book if we had wanted to. 44. If I were a European count, I should marry an American heiress. 45. I had to tell him that Germany's flag is red, white, and black.

GERMAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

A

aber, but, however
die Abtei, abbey
ach, ah, alas
der Affe, ape, monkey
der Ahorn, maple tree
all, all
als, when, than
alt, old
ander, other
der Anfang, beginning
anfangen, to begin
der Apfel, apple
arg, bad
sich ärgern, to be angry
arm, poor
die Armbrust, crossbow
die Art, kind
die Asche, ashes
der Athlet, athlete
atmen (*weak*), to breathe
auch, also
aufstehen, to stand up
die Auskunft, information
außen, outside

B

backen, to bake
bald, soon
der Band, volume
das Band, ribbon
bang, afraid
bauen, to build

der Baum, tree
die Bedingung, condition
beide, both
bersten, to burst
die Besorgnis, care
bestehen, to endure
beten (*weak*), to pray
bieten, to offer
binden, to bind
die Birne, pear
bitten, to beg, ask (*um with acc.*, for)
bleiben, to remain
blind, blind
blutarm, as poor as a church mouse
die Brauerei, brewery
brennen, to burn
die Brezel, cracknel
bringen, to bring
das Brot, bread
das Buch, book
der Buchstabe, letter
die Bürde, burden

C

der Chasseur, light infantry soldier
der Chef, head, chief
der Chor, choir
das Chor, choir (part of a church)
der Christ, Christian
das Conto, account

D

da, there
das Dach, roof

der Dachs, badger
 der Dämon, demon
 darüber, over it, over that, about it,
 about that
 davon, about it, about that
 dein, thy, your
 denken, to think
 denn, for (*conj.*)
 dergleichen, of that sort
 derjenige, that one, he (who)
 derselbe, the same
 dergleichen, of that sort
 deutsch, German
 der Dieb, thief
 der Diener, servant
 dieser, this, this one
 das Ding, thing
 das Distichon, distich
 doch, yet, however
 der Dom, cathedral
 das Dorf, village
 der Dorn, thorn
 dort, there, yonder
 dreierlei, three kinds of
 dreschen, to thresh
 das Drittel, third part
 dumm, stupid
 dünken, to seem
 durch, through
 düster, dark

C

echt, genuine
 edel, noble
 das Ei, egg
 die Eiche, oak
 einfach, simple
 einmal, once
 das Eisen, iron
 das Elsaß, Alsace

die Eltern, parents
 empfehlen, to recommend
 das Ende, end
 endlich, finally
 entehren, to dishonor
 ergebenst, respectfully
 erst, first
 erstens, first
 ertragen, to endure
 essen, to eat
 etliche, some
 etwas, some
 euere, your
 eretwillen, on your account

F

der Fabrikant, manufacturer
 fahren, to drive
 fallen, to fall
 fangen, to catch
 fechten, to fight
 die Feder, pen
 fehlen (*weak*), to fail, lack
 fein, fine
 die Ferien (*pl.*), vacation
 finden, to find
 der Finger, finger
 flechten, to braid
 fließen, to flow
 das Floß, raft
 fortgehen, to leave
 das Fossil, fossil
 die Frau, lady, woman, Mrs.
 das Fräulein, young lady, Miss
 fressen, to eat
 sich freuen, to rejoice
 die Freundin, lady friend
 freundlich, friendly
 die Freundschaft, friendship

der Friede, peace
früh, early
der Frühling, spring
fühlen (*weak*), to feel
der Funke, spark
für, for
das Fürstentum, principality
der Fuß, foot

Ⓔ

ganz, whole, entire
der Garten, garden
geben, to give
der Gedanke, thought
gefällig, agreeable
das Gehalt, salary
gehen, to go
gelehrt, learned
der Gelehrte, scholar
gelingen, to succeed
das Gemach, room (of a house)
das Genie, genius
genießen, to enjoy
gern, willingly
der Gesandte, ambassador
geschehen, to happen
die Geschwulst, swelling
das Gewand, garment
das Gewissen, conscience
gläsern, of glass
der Glaube, faith
gleich, immediately
das Glück, fortune
graben, to dig
der Graf, count
grob, coarse
groß, large
die Grube, pit
gut, good
gütig, kind

Ⓕ

haben, to have
die Hacke, hoe
der Hafer, oats
halb, half
halten, to hold
die Hand, hand
hart, hard
der Haufe, heap, crowd
das Haus, house
haushalten, to keep house
der Hausschlüssel, door key
das Heim, home
helfen, to help
herauf, up
der Herbst, autumn
herüber, across
herzlich, hearty, cordial
heute, to-day
die Hege, witch
hier, here
die Hilfe, help
hinab, down
hinan, up
das Hindernis, hindrance
hinein, inside
hinten, behind
hinüber, across
die Hitze, heat
hoch, high
hoffen (*weak*), to hope
hören (*weak*), to hear
das Hospital, hospital
der Hunger, hunger
husten, to cough
der Hut, hat

Ⓖ

ich, I
ihn, him



ihr, her
immer, always
der Inhalt, contents
innen, within
das Insekt, insect
das Interesse, interest
der Irrtum, mistake

J

ja, yes
jeder,
jedweder, } every one
jedlicher, }
jemand, somebody, anybody
jener, that one
jetzt, now
der Journalist, journalist
jung, young
der Jüngling, young man

K

kalt, cold
die Kälte, cold
der Karpfen, carp
der Käse, cheese
katholisch, catholic
kein, not a, no (*adj.*)
kennen, to know
das Kind, child
das Kissen, pillow
klein, little
die Kleinigkeit, trifle
das Kloster, monastery
klug, clever
der Knabe, boy
das Knie, knee
der Koch, cook
Köln, Cologne
der Komet, comet

der Kommentar, commentary
der König, king
kosten (*weak*), to cost
krank, ill, sick
krähen, to scratch
der Krieg, war
der Kumpan, companion
kurz, short

L

lachen (*weak*), to laugh
das Lamm, lamb
lang, long
lassen, to leave
das Laster, vice
laufen, to run
lauschen (*weak*), to listen
leben (*weak*), to live
lebendig, alive
lehren, to teach
der Lehrer, teacher
die Leiter, ladder
lenken, to guide
lernen, to learn
lesen, to read
leicht, last
die Liebe, love
lieben, to love
das Lied, song
loben (*weak*), to praise
das Loben, praise
der Lorbeer, laurel
loslassen, to let loose
der Löwe, lion

M

das Mädchen, girl
die Magd, maid
der Mai, May
der Major, major

man, one, they, people
 manch, many a
 der Mann, man
 das Meer, sea
 mehr, more
 mehrere, several
 meiden, to avoid
 mein, my
 meinertwegen, }
 meinertwillen, } for my sake
 der Meister, master
 messen, to measure
 das Metrum, meter
 mich, me
 mißglücken (*weak*), to turn out a
 failure
 mißlingen, }
 mißraten, } to turn out a failure
 möglich, possible
 morgen, to-morrow
 der Morgen, morning
 der Mund, mouth
 müssen, to be obliged to, must
 der Müßiggang, idleness
 der Mut, courage
 die Mutter, mother
 die Myrte, myrtle

N

nach, to, after
 nächstens, next
 nah, near
 der Name, name
 der nämliche, the same
 nehmen, to take
 nennen, to name
 nicht, not
 nichts, nothing
 niemand, nobody
 nimmer, never

noch, yet, still
 der Norden, north
 die Not, need, distress
 nun, now
 der Nuntius, nuncio
 nur, only

O

oder, or
 der Ofen, stove
 der Offizier, officer
 öffnen (*weak*), to open
 ohne, without
 der Osten, east
 die Ostern (*pl.*), Easter

P

das Paar, pair
 der Page, page
 die Pfalz, the Palatinate
 der Pfirsich, peach
 pflegen (*weak*), to care for
 preisen (*weak*), to praise
 das Publikum, public
 der Pult, desk

Q

die Quelle, spring

R

razen (*weak*), to rave
 die Raft, rest
 rasten, to rest
 raten, to advise
 recht, right
 reden (*weak*), to speak
 redlich, honest
 regnen (*weak*), to rain
 der Reichthum, riches

die Reihe, row
 rein, clean
 reißⁿ, to tear
 reiten, to ride
 reizen, to excite
 rennen, to run
 die Rose, rose
 rot, red
 rufen, to call
 die Ruhe, rest

Ⓔ

der Same, seed
 sanft, gentle, soft
 der Sänger, singer
 saufen, to drink
 der Schade, loss, harm
 schaffen, to create, produce
 schallen, to sound
 die Scham, shame, modesty
 scharf, sharp
 scheuen, to fear
 das Schicksal, fate
 schlagen, to strike
 schließen, to close
 der Schluß, conclusion
 der Schlüssel, key
 schmeicheln (*weak*), to flatter
 der Schmied, smith, forger
 der Schneider, tailor
 schön, beautiful
 die Schönheit, beauty
 der Schüler, pupil
 schwarz, black
 schweigen, to be silent
 die Schweiz, Switzerland
 schwer, heavy
 das Segel, sail
 sehen, to see
 sehr, very

sein, to be
 fein, his
 der Sekretär, secretary
 senden, to send
 sie, she
 das Silber, silver
 sich, such
 sollen, shall
 der Sommer, summer
 sondern, but
 die Sonne, sun
 der Souverän, sovereign
 spät, late
 der Spaten, spade
 spazieren (*weak*), to take a walk
 spinnen, to spin
 spotten (*weak*), to deride
 sprechen, to speak
 die Sprosse, round of (a ladder)
 der Stahl, steel
 stark, strong
 stehen, to stand
 der Stein, stone
 stoßen, to push
 studieren (*weak*), to study
 der Stuhl, chair
 suchen (*weak*), seek
 der Süden, south

Ⓕ

der Tag, day
 der Teppich, carpet
 tief, deep
 der Tisch, table
 die Tochter, daughter
 tot, dead
 die Traube, bunch of grapes
 treten, to tread
 tren, faithful
 die Trübsal, affliction

die Tugend, virtue
tun, to do
die Türkei, Turkey

II

über, over
die Übung, practice
um, about, around
umarbeiten (*weak*), to remodel
und, and
der Unbunt, ingratitude
unser, our
unter, under

III

der Vater, father
vereinigt, united
vergehen, to pass away
verstehen, to understand
vertrauen, to trust
viel, much
vierfältig, fourfold
der Vogel, bird

IV

wachsen, to grow
warm, warm
waruen (*weak*), to warn
warum, why
was, what
das Wasser, water
weben, to weave
der Weg, way
weh, woe
das Weib, woman
die Weisheit, wisdom
der Weizen, wheat
die Welt, world

wenden, to turn
wenig, little
wenn, if
wer, who
werden, to become
werfen, to throw
wert, worth
der Westen, west
wider, against
wieder, again
der Wille, will
winden, to wind
der Winter, winter
wissen, to know
wo, where
wobei, at which, at what place
wodurch, by which, by what
wofür, for which, for what
wohl, well
womit, with which, with what
wonach, according to which, according to what
woraus, out of which, out of what
wovon, about which, about what
wozu, for which, for what

V

das Xenion, epigram

VI

zehn, ten
der Zehnte, tenth
die Zeit, time
zu, to
die Zuflucht, refuge
zuletzt, last
zweimal, twice
zweitens, secondly

ENGLISH-GERMAN VOCABULARY

The principal parts of nouns are given except in weak polysyllabic feminine nouns and in proper names

A

abandon, verlassen
 able, to be, können
 above, über, oberhalb
 absent, to be, abwesend sein
 acceptable, angenehm
 according to, nach
 accusative, der Akkusativ -s -e
 acquainted, to be, kennen, bekannt sein
 across, über
 act, tun, handeln
 admit, gestehen
 Adolph, Adolf
 advice, der Rat -es -e
 afraid, to be, sich fürchten
 after, nach
 afternoon, der Nachmittag -s -e;
 this afternoon, heute nachmittag
 again, wieder
 against, gegen
 age, das Alter -s -
 ago, vor
 agreeable, angenehm
 airship, das Luftschiff -s -e
 all, all, (entire) ganz; all things, alles;
 all kinds of, allerlei; not at all, gar nicht
 allowed, to be, dürfen
 already, schon
 also, auch
 although, obgleich

always, immer
 America, Amerika
 American, amerikanisch
 among, unter
 and, und
 animal, das Tier -es -e
 Anna, Anna
 another, ein anderer
 answer, die Antwort
 antiquity, das Altertum -s -er
 any, etwas; not any, kein
 anything, etwas; not anything, nichts
 apple, der Apfel -s -e
 apple tree, der Apfelbaum -s -e
 arm, der Arm -es -e
 armchair, der Lehnstuhl -s -
 army, die Armee
 arrangement, die Einrichtung
 arrive, ankommen
 as, als; as if, als ob
 ashamed, to be, sich schämen
 ashes, die Asche
 ask, fragen; ask for, bitten um
 at, an, bei
 aunt, die Tante
 autumn, der Herbst -es -e

B

bad, böse, schlecht
 bake, baden
 ball, der Ball -es -e

bank, die Bank -en
 barrel, das Faß -fässer
 basket, der Korb, -es
 bathe, baden
 be, sein, (*of wind*) kommen (aus)
 beach, der Strand -es -e
 beak, der Schnabel -s
 bean, die Bohne
 beast, das Tier -es -e
 beat, schlagen
 beautiful, schön
 beauty, die Schönheit
 because, weil
 become, werden
 bed, das Bett -es -en
 before, *prep.* vor; *conj.* ehe
 begin, anfangen
 beginning, der Anfang -s
 behind, hinter [*acc. of thing*]
 believe, glauben (*with dat. of pers.*)
 bell, die Glocke
 belong, gehören (*with dat.*)
 below, unten
 bench, die Bank
 Berlin, Berlin
 Bertha, Verta
 beside, neben
 between, zwischen
 big, groß
 bird, der Vogel -s; bird's nest,
 das Vogelnest -s -er
 bite, beißen
 black, schwarz
 Black Forest, der Schwarzwald
 blame, tadeln
 blast, sprengen
 blue, blau
 board, die Tafel
 body, der Körper -s -e
 book, das Buch -es -er

born, to be, geboren sein [als (auch)]
 both, beide; both... and, sowohl...
 bottle, die Flasche
 box, der Kasten -s -en
 boy, der Knabe -n -en
 braid, flechten
 brave, tapfer
 bravely, tapfer
 bravery die Tapferkeit
 bread, das Brot -es -e (*ne*)
 break, brechen; break out, ausbrechen
 breakfast, das Frühstück -s -e
 bridge, die Brücke
 bring, bringen; bring along, mit-
 bringen
 broom, der Besen -s -en
 brother, der Bruder -s
 brown, braun; das Braun -s
 brush, die Bürste
 bucket, der Eimer -s -en
 build, bauen
 bump, stoßen
 burn, brennen; burn down, nieder-
 brennen, abbrennen
 bury, begraben
 business, das Geschäft -s -e, die Sache
 but, aber, sondern
 butter, die Butter
 buy, kaufen
 by, bis, von

C

cake, der Kuchen -s -en
 call, rufen, (name) nennen; to be
 called, heißen
 camp, das Lager -s -en
 can, können
 cane, der Stod -es
 carpet, der Teppich -s -en
 carriage, der Wagen -s -en

carry, tragen
 case, der Fall -es ^ae
 castle, das Schloß -ßes ^affer
 cat, die Katze
 catch, fangen
 certainty, of a, gewiß
 chair, der Stuhl -s ^ae
 change, sich ändern
 chase, verfolgen
 cheat, betrügen
 cherry, die Kirsch
 chicken, das Huhn -s ^aer
 child, das Kind -es -er
 Christopher, Christoph
 church, die Kirche
 church-tower, der Kirchturm -s ^ae
 city, die Stadt ^ae
 class, die Klasse
 clean, rein
 clerk, der Bedienter -s -, der
 Kommiß - -
 clever, flug
 climb, klettern
 cloak, der Mantel -s ^a
 cloister, das Kloster -s ^a
 close, schließen
 closet, der Schrank -es ^ae
 cloth, das Zeug -es -e
 coachman, der Kutscher -s -
 coat, der Rock -es ^ae
 coffee, der Kaffee -s
 cold, kalt; die Kälte
 collection, die Sammlung
 colonel, der Oberst -en -en
 colorless, farblos
 comb, kämmen; der Ramm -es ^ae
 come, kommen; come in, herein-
 kommen
 commit to memory, auswendig
 lernen

company, die Gesellschaft
 comparatively, verhältnismäßig
 concert, das Konzert -s -e
 contradict one's self, sich wider-
 sprechen
 convince, überreden
 cook, kochen; die Köchin
 cord, die Schnur -en (^ae)
 correct, verbessern
 corrupt, verderben
 cost, kosten
 count, der Graf -en -en
 countess, die Gräfin
 country, das Land -es ^aer; to go to
 the country, aufs Land gehen
 cousin, der Vetter -s -n
 covered, bedeckt
 cow, die Kuh ^ae
 crawl, kriechen
 create, schaffen
 cry, schreien
 cup, die Tasse

D

daily, täglich
 danger, die Gefahr
 dark, finster
 dative, der Dativ -s -e
 daughter, die Tochter ^a
 day, der Tag -es -e; this day, heute
 dead, tot
 dear, teuer
 death, der Tod -es
 debt, die Schuld -en
 decide, sich entschließen
 deed, die Tat -en
 deep, tief
 defeat, besiegen
 depart, abreißen
 diamond, der Diamant -en -en

die, sterben
 difference, der Unterschied -es -e
 difficulty, das Hindernis -fies -ffe
 diligence, der Fleiß -es
 diligent, fleißig
 disagreeable, unangenehm
 disappear, verschwinden
 disappoint, täuschen
 disgrace, die Schande
 distinctly, deutlich
 distinguish, unterscheiden
 disturb, stören
 do, tun
 doctor, der Arzt -es -e
 dog, der Hund -es -e
 doll, die Puppe
 donkey, der Esel -s
 door, die Tür -en
 dozen, das Duzend -s -e
 drama, das Drama -s -en
 draw, ziehen
 dress, sich anziehen; das Kleid -es -er
 drink, trinken
 drive, treiben; to take a drive, spazieren fahren
 dry, dürr, trocken
 duke, der Herzog -s -e
 during, während
 dust, der Staub -s
 duty, die Pflicht -en

E

each, jeder
 early, früh
 earth, die Erde
 easily, leicht
 Easter, die Ostern
 eat, essen, (devour) fressen
 Edward, Eduard
 effects, die Folgen

egg, das Ei -s -er
 eight, acht
 either . . . or, entweder . . . oder
 elephant, der Elefant -en -en
 eleven hundred, elfhundert
 Elizabeth, Elisabeth
 emperor, der Kaiser -s
 endure, leiden
 enemy, der Feind -es -e
 England, England
 English, Englisch, die Engländer
 enough, genug
 entire, sämtlich
 especially, besonders
 Europe, Europa
 European, europäisch
 even, auch; even if, wenn auch
 evening, der Abend -s -e; this evening, heute abend
 ever, je
 every, jeder; every one, ein jeder
 everybody, jedermann
 everything, alles
 everywhere, überall
 exceedingly, äußerst
 excellent, vortrefflich
 exercise, die Aufgabe
 exert one's self, sich anstrengen
 expect, erwarten
 expense, die Rechnung
 experience, die Erfahrung
 explain, erklären
 extravagant, verschwenderisch
 eye, das Auge -s -n

F

factory, die Fabrik
 faith, der Glaube -ns -n
 faithful, treu
 fall, fallen; der Herbst -es -e

family, die Familie
 famous, berühmt
 far, weit
 farmer, der Bauer -s (-n) -n
 fast, schnell
 father, der Vater -s "
 fault, die Schuld -en
 fear, sich fürchten (vor); die Furcht
 feather, die Feder
 February, der Februar
 feel, sich fühlen
 few, wenige; a few, einige, wenige
 field, das Feld -es -er
 fight, sechten, kämpfen
 find, finden
 finger, der Finger -s -
 finish, vollenden
 fire, das Feuer -s -
 fireman, der Feuerwehrmann -s
 -leute
 first, erst
 fish, der Fisch -es -e
 five, fünf
 flag, die Fahne
 flatter, sich schmeicheln
 flee, fliehen
 flourish, gedeihen
 flow, fließen
 flower, die Blume; flower garden,
 der Blumengarten -s "
 fly, fliegen
 follow, folgen (*with dat.*)
 food, die Kost
 foot, der Fuß -es "e
 for, *prep.* für, seit; *conj.* denn
 foreign, fremd
 forest, der Wald -es "er
 forget, vergessen
 fork, die Gabel
 former, jener

fortune, das Glück -s
 four, vier
 fourfold, vierfältig
 fourteen, vierzehn
 fox, der Fuchs -es "e
 Fred, Friß
 Frederick, Friedrich; Frederick the
 Great, Friedrich der Große
 French, Französisch, die Franzosen
 Frenchman, der Franzose -n -n
 fresh, frisch
 friend, der Freund -es -e
 frighten, erschrecken (*weak trans.*,
 strong intr.)
 from, von
 fry, braten

G

gain, der Gewinn -s -e
 garden, der Garten -s "
 gardener, der Gärtner -s -
 general, der Feldherr -n -en
 generally, gewöhnlich
 gentleman, der Herr -n -en
 George, Georg
 German, Deutsch
 Germany, Deutschland
 get (become), werden; get up, auf-
 stehen
 girl, das Mädchen -s -
 give, geben
 glad, to be, sich freuen
 gladly, gern
 glass, das Glas -es "er
 gloomy, trüb
 glorious, glorreich
 go, gehen; go along, mitgehen; go
 out, ausgehen, hinaus gehen
 God, der Gott -es "er
 gold, golden; das Gold -es

good, gut
goodness, die Güte
grandmother, die Großmutter *
grant, geben
grape, die Traube
gray, grau
great, groß; great deal, viel
green, grün; das Grün -es
greet, grüßen, begrüßen
grow, wachsen; grow old, alt werden

H

hair, das Haar -es -e
half, halb; die Hälfte
hand, die Hand *e
hang, hängen
happen, geschehen
happy, glücklich
harbor, der Hafen -s -
hard, hart
Harry, Heinz
hasten, eilen, sich beeilen
hat, der Hut -es *e
have, haben; have to, müssen
hawk, der Habicht -s -e
head, der Kopf -es *e
hear, hören
heart, das Herz -ens -en
heat, die Hitze
heaven, der Himmel -s -
heavy, schwer
heirss, die Erbin
Helen, Helene
help, helfen
Henry, Heinrich
here, hier
Herman, Hermann
hide, sich verstecken
high, hoch

hold, halten
holiday, der Feiertag -es -e; the
holidays, die Ferien
home, nach Hause; at home, zu Hause
honest, ehrlich
honor, die Ehre
hope, hoffen, (expect) erwarten
horse, das Pferd -es -e
hot, heiß
hotel, das Hotel -s -s
hour, die Stunde; a quarter of an
hour, eine Viertelstunde
house, das Haus -es *er
how, wie
hunting, to go, auf die Jagd gehen
hurt one's self, sich weh tun
husband, der Gatte -n -n, der Mann
-es *er
hut, die Hütte

I

ice, das Eis -es
idleness, der Müßiggang -s
if, wenn, ob
illness, die Krankheit
imagine, sich einbilden
immediately, sofort, sogleich
impossible, unmöglich
in, in; in order to, um
increase, zunehmen
induce, bewegen
industrious, fleißig
influence, beeinflussen
inheritance, die Erbschaft
ink, die Tinte
intend, beabsichtigen
interesting, interessant
into, in
invite, einladen

J

January, der Januar
 John, Johann, Hans
 Joseph, Josef
 June, der Juni
 Jupiter, der Jupiter
 just, eben, gerade; just as, ebenso

K

keep, behalten
 key, der Schlüssel -s -
 kill, töten
 kinds of, two, zweierlei
 king, der König -s -e
 kitchen, die Küche
 knife, das Messer -s -
 knight, der Ritter -s -
 knock, klopfen
 know, wissen, kennen

L

laborer, der Arbeiter -s -
 lady, die Dame
 lake, der See -s -n
 lame, lahm
 land, das Land -es -er
 language, die Sprache
 large, groß
 last, legt; last time, zum letzten Mal
 late, spät
 Latin, das Latein -s
 latter, dieser
 laugh, lachen (über)
 lawyer, der Advokat -en -en
 lay, legen; lay waste, verwüsten
 lazy, faul
 lead pencil, der Bleistift -s -e
 leaf, das Blatt -es -er
 learn, lernen

least, wenigst; at least, wenigstens
 lecture, der Vortrag -s -e, die Vor-
 lesung
 leg, das Bein -es -e
 lend, leihen
 less, weniger
 lesson, die Aufgabe
 letter, der Brief -es -e
 lie, liegen
 life, das Leben -s
 lift, heben
 like, gern (*with a verb, as* gern haben,
 gern essen)
 lion, der Löwe -n -n
 little, (*of size*) klein, (*of quantity*)
 wenig; a little, ein wenig
 live, leben, wohnen
 loan, leihen
 long, lang; no longer, nicht mehr
 look, aussehen; look around, sich
 umsehen (nach)
 lose, verlieren; lose one's way, sich
 verirren
 loud, laut
 Louise, Luise
 lovable, liebenswürdig
 love, lieben; die Liebe

M

maid, die Magd -e
 make, machen
 man, der Mann -es -er, der Mensch
 -en -en
 many, viel
 march, marschieren
 Margaret, Margarete
 mark, die Mark
 marry, heiraten; to get married, sich
 verheiraten

Mars, der Mars
Mary, Marie
matter, die Sache
may, dürfen, mögen
meal, das Mehl -s
mean, meinen
measure, messen
meat, das Fleisch -es
meet, begegnen (*with dat.*), treffen
meeting, die Versammlung
melt, schmelzen
members, (*of the body*) die Glieder
merchant, der Kaufmann -s -leute
merry, gutes Muts
metal, das Metall -s -e
Meyer, Meyer
milk, die Milch
mill, die Mühle
milller, der Müller -s -
mind, der Sinn -es -e; make up
 one's mind, sich entschließen
mirror, der Spiegel -s -
misfortune, das Unglück -s
mistaken, to be, sich irren
mitten, der Handschuh -s -e
modest, bescheiden
Monday, der Montag
money, das Geld -es -er
month, der Monat -s -e
moon, der Mond -es -e
morals, die Sitten
more, mehr
morning, der Morgen -s -; this
 morning, heute morgen; in the
 morning, des Morgens
mother, die Mutter ^a
mountain, der Berg -es -e
mouse, die Maus ^a
move (*intr.*), ziehen, sich bewegen
Mr., Herr

much, viel
multiplication table, das Einmal-
 eins - -
music, die Musik
must, müssen
myself, selbst

N

nail, der Nagel -s ^a
name, der Name -ns -n; to name,
 nennen; to be called, heißen
nature, die Natur
near, nah an or bei, neben
need, brauchen
neighbor, der Nachbar -s -n
neither . . . nor, weder . . . noch
nephew, der Nefte -n -n
never, nie
new, neu
New Year's Day, der Neujahrstag
 -es -e
New York, Neuport (New York)
news, die Nachricht
next, nächst
niece, die Nichte
night, die Nacht ^a
ninety, neunzig
no, *adj.* kein; *adv.* nein; no one,
 niemand
noble, edel
nobleman, der Edelmann -s -leute
nonsense, der Unsinn -s
north, der Norden -s
nose, die Nase
not, nicht; not a, kein; not only,
 nicht nur; not yet, noch nicht
nothing, nichts
noun, das Hauptwort -s ^a
now, jetzt
number, die Anzahl

O

oats, der Hafer -s
 obedient, gehorſam
 obey, gehorchen
 object, das Objekt -s -e
 obliged to, to be, müſſen
 occur, vorkommen
 o'clock, one, ein Uhr
 of, von
 offend, beleidigen
 offer, bieten
 often, oft
 oil, das Öl -es -e
 old, alt
 on, auf, an; on account of, wegen
 once, einmal; at once, ſofort
 one, man, einer
 only, nur
 open, öffnen, ſich öffnen
 operation, die Operation
 opinion, die Meinung
 opposite, gegenüber
 or, oder
 other, ander
 otherwise, ſonſt
 ought, ſollen
 out of, aus
 outside, draußen
 over, über
 overcoat, der Überrock -s -e
 overcome, überwinden
 own, eigen

P

page, die Seite
 painting, das Gemälde -s -
 pair, das Paar -es -e
 palace, der Palaſt -s -e
 paper, das Papier -s -e

parents, die Eltern
 Paris, Paris
 park, der Park -s -e (-s)
 parson, der Pfarrer -s -
 partake, genießen
 patient, der Patient -en -en
 Paul, Paul
 pay, bezahlen
 pea, die Erbſe
 peace, der Friede -ns
 pear, die Birne
 peasant, der Bauer -s (-n) -n
 peculiar, beſonder
 pen, die Feder
 pencil, der Bleistift -s -e
 people, die Leute, man
 permitted, to be, dürfen
 physician, der Arzt -es -e
 piano, das Klavier -s -e
 pick, pflücken
 picture, das Bild -es -er
 place, ſtellen; die Stelle
 plant, pflanzen; die Pflanze
 plate, der Teller -s -
 please, bitte
 plum, die Pflaume
 poem, das Gedicht -s -e
 poet, der Dichter -s -
 poor, arm
 potato, die Kartoffel
 pound, das Pfund -es -e
 poverty, die Armut
 powder, das Pulver -s
 Prague, Prag
 praise, loben
 pray, beten
 prefer, lieber (*with a verb, as* lieber
 eſſen)
 present, das Geſchenk -s -e
 president, der Präſident -en -en

pretty, hübsch
 pride, der Hochmut
 prince, der Prinz -en -en
 professor, der Professor -s -en
 progress, der Fortschritt -s -e
 proverb, das Sprichwort -s -er
 Prussia, Preußen
 punish, bestrafen
 pupil, der Schüler -s -
 put, stellen; put off, aufschieben

Q

quarter of an hour, eine Viertel-
 stunde
 quickly, schnell
 quite, sehr

R

railroad accident, das Eisenbahn-
 unglück -s -fälle
 rain, regnen; der Regen -s -
 raise, bauen
 rapidity, die Schnelligkeit
 rarely, selten
 rat, die Ratte
 read, lesen
 ready, bereit
 receive, bekommen
 recite, herfagen
 recognize, erkennen
 recover, genesen
 red, rot
 reddish, rötlich
 regiment, das Regiment -s -er
 region, das Gebiet -s -e
 rejoice, sich freuen (über)
 relative, der Verwandte -n -n
 remain, bleiben
 reply, antworten

republic, die Republik
 rest one's self, sich ausruhen
 return, zurückkommen
 revolve, sich drehen
 reward, belohnen
 rich, reich
 ride at full speed, sprennen
 rider, der Reiter -s -
 right, recht
 ring, läuten
 Ring Street, die Ringstraße
 ripe, reif
 rise, steigen, (*of the sun*) aufgehen
 river, der Fluß -fließ -fließ
 rock, wiegen; der Stein -es -e
 roof, das Dach -es -er
 room, das Zimmer -s -
 rose, die Rose
 run, laufen

S

sack, der Sack -es -e
 same, derselbe
 satisfy, befriedigen
 save, retten
 say, sagen
 school, die Schule
 see, sehen; go to see, besuchen
 seem, scheinen
 self, selbst
 sell, verkaufen
 send, schicken, senden
 sentence, der Satz -es -e
 servant, der Diener -s - [abreißen
 set, (*of the sun*) untergehen; set out,
 seven, sieben
 several, mehrere, einige
 shall, sollen, (*of futurity*) werden
 sheep, das Schaf -es -e
 sheer, lauter

shepherd, der Hirt -en -en	stand, stehen
shoe, der Schuh -es -e	start, anfangen
short, kurz; shortly, kurz	state, der Staat -es -en
show, zeigen	stately, stattlich
sick, krank	station, der Bahnhof -s *e
silent, to be, schweigen	stay, bleiben
since, <i>prep.</i> seit; <i>conj.</i> da, seit	steal, stehlen
sing, singen	step, treten
sink, sinken, untergehen	still, noch
sister, die Schwester	stir, sich bewegen
sit, sitzen; sit down, sich hinsetzen	stop, aufhören
six, sechs	storm, der Sturm -es *e
skate, der Schlittschuh -s -e; Schlitt- schuh laufen	story, die Geschichte
sled, der Schlitten -s -	stove, der Ofen -s *
sleep, der Schlaf -es; schlafen; go to sleep, einschlafen	stranger, der Fremde (<i>declined as adj.</i>)
small, klein	stream, der Strom -es *e
Smith, Schmidt	street, die Straße
snow, der Schnee -s	strengthen, stärken
soldier, der Soldat -en -en	string, der Faden -s *
some, etwas, einige, welche; some people, manche Leute	strong, stark
somebody, jemand	struggle, der Kampf -es *e
something, etwas	student, der Student -en -en
son, der Sohn -es *e	study, studieren
song, das Lied -es -er	stupid, dumm
soon, bald; as soon as, sobald als	stupidity, die Dummheit
sorrow, die Sorge	succeed, gelingen (<i>impers. with dat.</i> <i>of the person</i>)
soup, die Suppe	success, der Erfolg -s -e
sour, sauer	successful, erfolgreich
south, der Süden -s	such, solch; such a, solch (<i>or so</i>) ein
spade, der Spaten -s -	suffer, leiden
spark, der Funke -ns -n	suit, gefallen; der Anzug -s *e
sparkle, funkeln	sum, die Summe
speak, sprechen	summer, der Sommer -s -
spend, ausgeben	sun, die Sonne
spring, der Frühling -s -e	Sunday, der Sonntag
stairway, die Treppe	sundown, der Sonnenuntergang -s
stamp, die Briefmarke	surely, gewiß
	surprise, die Überraschung
	surprised, to be, sich wundern

swallow, die Schwalbe
sweet, süß
swim, schwimmen
Switzerland, die Schweiz

T

table, der Tisch -es -e
tailor, der Schneider -s -
take, nehmen; take a drive, spazie-
ren fahren; take off, ausziehen
talented, begabt
talk, sprechen
tall, groß
tea, der Tee -s
teacher, der Lehrer -s -
teamster, der Fuhrmann -s -leute
tear, die Träne
tell, sagen, (relate) erzählen
ten, zehn
than, als, wie
thank, danken (*with dat.*)
the, (*def. art.*) der, die, das; (*correl.*
adv.) the . . . the, je . . . desto
there, da, es
thief, der Dieb -es -e
think, denken, glauben, meinen
this, dieser
three-times, dreimal
through, durch
throw, werfen
ticket, die Fahrkarte, das Billet -s
-e (-s)
time, die Zeit; what —, wieviel Uhr
to-day, heute
to-morrow, morgen
too, auch, zu
tooth, der Zahn -es -e
top, der Gipfel -s -
torn, zerissen
town, die Stadt -e

train, der Zug -es -e
translate, übersetzen
travel, reisen
tree, der Baum -es -e
trip, die Reise
trouble, die Mühe
true, wahr
trust, trauen (*with dat.*)
truth, die Wahrheit
tub, der Zuber -s -
turnip, die Rübe
twelve, zwölf
twenty-four, vierundzwanzig
two, zwei; two kinds of, zweierlei

U

umbrella, der Regenschirm -s -e
uncle, der Onkel -s -
under, unter
understand, verstehen
undertake, unternehmen
university, die Universität
until, bis
use, gebrauchen
useful, nützlich
usually, gewöhnlich

V

vacation, die Ferien (*pl.*)
valley, das Tal -es -er
vegetables, das Gemüse -s
verb, das Zeitwort -s -er
very, sehr; very much, sehr
vex, ärgern
vice, das Laster -s -
victory, der Sieg -es -e
village, das Dorf -es -er
vinegar, der Essig -s
violently, heftig
visit, besuchen

W

wagon, der Wagen -s -
 wake up, aufwachen
 wall, die Wand -e
 want, wollen; die Not
 warm, warm
 wash, waschen
 waste, verschwenden; lay waste, ver-
 wüsten
 watch, die Uhr -en
 water, (*horses*) tränken, (*plants*) be-
 gießen; das Wasser -s -
 weak, schwach
 wear, tragen
 week, die Woche
 weigh, wiegen
 welcome, willkommen
 well, gesund, gut, wohl; der Brun-
 nen -s -
 well-formed, wohlgebildet
 whale, der Wal Fisch -es -e
 what, was, welcher; what kind of,
 was für ein
 when, wann, wenn, als
 where, wo
 wherever, wo immer
 whether, ob
 which, welcher
 while, während
 white, weiß
 whoever, wer
 why, warum

widow, die Witwe
 wife, die Frau -en
 will, wollen, (*of futurity*) werden
 William II, Wilhelm II.
 wind, der Wind -es -e
 window, das Fenster -s -
 wine, der Wein -es -e
 winter, der Winter -s -
 wisdom, die Weisheit
 wise, klug
 wish, wollen, wünschen
 with, mit
 without, ohne
 wolf, der Wolf -es -e
 woman, die Frau -en
 word das Wort -es -er
 work, arbeiten; die Arbeit, das
 Werk -es -e
 workman, der Arbeiter -s -
 world, die Welt -en
 worth, der Wert -s
 wound, die Wunde; verwunden
 write, schreiben

Y

yard, der Hof -es -e
 year, das Jahr -es -e
 yellow, gelb
 yes, ja; oh yes, doch
 yesterday, gestern
 yet, doch, noch
 young, jung

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